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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 167— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
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NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th July	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8992
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	SARDINIA	6,684	MONGOLIA
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
16th July ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a.m.
18th ,, ..	VARCLA	Busreh via K'chi 9-30 a.m
23rd ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 129.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	19th July	31st July.
* Awa Maru.	T.Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S.Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedanad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00 000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and al description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Bueno Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000 000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Do not buy a **NEW BATTERY** without also buying a tin of
RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your **OLD BATTERY** without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.
RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation; preserves plates and insulators; puts new life in your battery.
RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own.
SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.
Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.
To be had of:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Charni Road,
THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COY., French Bridge,
THE STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, And other principal Motor Dealers.

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MALARIA CURED AT LAST
LUPARINA
Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.
DON'T EXPERIMENT
Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS
Agents:— **E. SPINNER & Co.,** BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:— EZEKIEL & Co., 1st Vithal Sayana Building Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One qualified SURVEYOR (retired preferred). State salary. B. FOUJDAR BROS., Nagpur City.
A R10811

WANTED—An ASSISTANT. Pay Rs. 100. Cash security Rs. 500. Apply Box No 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10815

WANTED—A qualified VETERINARY ASSISTANT on Rs. 60 a month, hard-working, honest and experienced. Apply with testimonials, to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20113

WANTED.—A highly competent STENO TYPIST with University qualifications for confidential work for about two months. Apply Box No. 372, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20108

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on Rs. 50—75—100. Deposit Rs. 100, 150, 250 respectively. Interest 6 per cent. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi, Enclose stamps.
A 10778

PRECIS WRITER—Wanted immediately; handwriting, experience and references must be first class. Good salary. Apply Box No. 386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20159

WANTED—An energetic CORRESPONDENCE CLERK in Gujarati and English. Only well experienced hand need apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A WATER WORKS SUPERVISOR at Rs. 150-200 according to qualifications. Knowledge of English, Surveying, Drawing and Machine working essential. Must have 3 years' (or more) experience of water works. A. Q. SIDDIQI. President Municipal Committee, Burhanpur (Central Provinces.) A20146

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, Gujarati knowing, Bania preferred. Apply stating previous experience and mentioning what salary expected. Applications will not be considered unless salary and experience stated. Office Hours 10 to 1 and 2 to 7. Apply to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10783

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 2/-. Sample Outfit containing about 250 Toys Rs. 30/- (Postage or freight free). Illustrated Catalogue for four anna stamps. Also endless varieties of German Toys and Dolls. Sample consignment from Rs. 25/- upwards (free delivered). Write to:—THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp, KARACHI.
A 10806

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE ASSISTANT TEACHER for the Navajbai Tata Girl School, Navsari. Only fully trained teachers need apply. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Salary Rs. 175 to Rs. 235 per mensem and free quarters. Apply with full particulars of qualifications, experience etc., to the HON. SECRETARY of the above School at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 20069

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT of at least seven years' experience. Apply in own handwriting stating qualifications, references and minimum salary expected. No personal interviews. Applications not satisfying these conditions will be dropped from further consideration. THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO. LD., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
A 20145

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Walkeshwar, suitable for Hindoos. Terms very reasonable. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10705

TO LET—Fort, Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, near Duke and Sons in Lakhani Mansions, Godowns, premises for Printing Presses, also rooms suitable for offices and residences. All modern conveniences, Rent Rs. 30 to 75.
C R10752

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagapada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10388

TO LET—Large SHOPS on Palton Road, behind Crawford Market, near Hajee Musafarkhana. Write or see CURRIMJEE JEEWANJEE, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.
C R10670

TO LET—An OFFICE ROOM on Esplanade Road, opposite Rajabai Clock Tower. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10791

TO LET for Banks, Offices and Big Show rooms in newly-built and open on all sides, three storied building with capacious Cellar at corner of Apollo Street (next to Greaves Cotton & Co.) with Electric Lifts, etc. at very moderate rents. Also one-one storied bungalow with 8 bed rooms etc., adjoining sea at Napean Sea Road. Best situation. Apply ABDULLABHAI FAIZULABHAI, Khokha Bazar, Bombay.
C R10727

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—New or second-hand COTTON BALING HALFPRESS, Hydroulic pump bed, boiler. Apply to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K70805

FOR SALE—"MARSHALL", 16 N. H. P. Double Cylinder Portable STEAM ENGINE. Apply Box No. 388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10813

WANTED—SECOND HAND HYDRAULIC PRESSURE PUMP with fast and loose pulleys for belt drive, to pump water under pressure up to 1,000 lbs. per square inch. May be geared or ungeared latter preferred, and should have three or four Plungers 1½" or 2" diameter with stroke 3" or 4". Must be in good working order and good state of repair. Reply to Agent Mesopotamian Government Railways, Ballard Road Bombay, giving full particulars and stating lowest price including packing and delivery F.O.R. Bombay.
K R20166

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large quantities of IRON ORE and PIG IRON slag—cheap. B. FOUJDAR BROS., Nagpur City.
N R10811A

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Small AMONIA PLANT, about one ton Ice Capacity. Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10812

WANTED to establish Life Insurance Offices in Bombay's different localities. Influential parties, who can guarantee business, will be offered liberal terms with Office Allowance. Apply B. PATEL & CO., Chief Agents, 46, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
N R10790

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A HOUSE on the Warden Road at Sea Side, unique situation with a spacious compound. For particulars apply Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., " Bombay Chronicle "
N20149

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

WANTED—MOTOR CAR, shop soiled, four or five seater. Apply Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10798

FOR SALE—LORRIES WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Rd. off Jacob Circle.
JA 20057

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BUHNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by POST. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., PRINCIPAL THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA, (Punjab).
T R10766

GREEN ALMONDS, 11 lbs. and 5 lbs. parcles are being supplied, free at destination, for Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 3, respectively. CANAUD & CO., SRINAGAR.
T R10498

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALLAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE Unique of its kinds. Arrangements of diplomas for the practitioners outside. Special preference for ladies and the Dean's Chamber Class for them. Apply for the rules with six annas' postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N. K. CHATTERJEE. M.B.B.Sc. 112, Baranashi Ghosh Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19978

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 15 to 20,000 for an Importing business. Apply Post Box No. 283, Bombay.
R10784

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1894. Thirty years—Rs. 11,51,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1924, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan, all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of September, 1924, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment some time before the 30th September, 1924, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS,
C20024 Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1924, to TUESDAY, the 12th August, 1924, (both days inclusive).

By Order,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

N.B. Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1924, will be posted to Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 13th August, 1924. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
20158

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th day of July, 1924, to the 7th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1924.

Intimation as to the change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

16th July, 1924. 20167

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1924, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March 1924.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924.

Attention is particularly invited to the time of the Twelfth Ordinary General meeting i.e., 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) on August 5th, 1924, and not 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) as published in error in our issue of the 15th instant.
20155

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a very valuable immoveable property, situated at Kalbadevi Road, near Hanuman Lane, consisting of Pension and Tax Land, admeasuring 778 square yards or thereabouts with buildings standing thereon. For further particulars apply to Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Solicitors, at their Office, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
20116

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
19738

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of filling in a portion of the low lying ground at the Jewish Burial Ground, Haines Road Cemetery will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th July, 1924. 20168

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 790 of 1924.

Re: MANIBHAI DALPATBHAI and JAGABHAI DALPATBHAI, carrying on business in partnership in the name of Jagabhai Dalpatbhai in Bombay, and in the name of Manibhai Dalpatbhai in Ahmedabad ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: K. C. SHRIMANVEDAN RAJAH, of Kottakal ... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the aobvenamed MANIBHAI DALPATBHAI and JAGABHAI DALPATBHAI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1924.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Bombay, this 15th July, 1924.
20171

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(CRI. PRO. CODE, OR. 5, R. 1, 5.)

IN THE COURT OF SECOND CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT ALIBAG.

Sm. Civil Suit No. 283 of 1923.

(1) ANARAJ TEKCHANDSHET, (2) TARACHAND POMAJEESHET, (3) JITMAL TEKCHANDSHET, all of Poinad Taluka, Alibag ..... Plaintiffs against

HIMATMAL INDRAJEESHET, MARWARI, of Gyandi, Taluka . Desuri, Post Bhimaha, Mewar ..... Defendant.

CLAIM RS. 65-5-3.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you for the Khata balance, you are hereby summoned to apear in this Court on the 28th day of July, 1924, in the forenoon, to answer the claim.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 28th day of June, 1924.

(Sd.) B. V. TENDULKER.
Karkun.

Seal

(Sd.) K. B. BHAVE.
Clerk of the Court.

C R10810

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULAM MAHOMED, Sunni, Mahomedan Inhabitant, formerly a Government servant in the Port Trust Docks. ..... Deceased.

ABDUL RAHIMAN GULAM MAHOMED, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan, Inhabitant, residing at Cadell Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd. R. B. PATEL.

Messrs. DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

This 18th day of June, 1924. C20174

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits (estate and effects) of SAKARLAL CHUNILAL KHADAKIA, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BAI GIRJA, widow of Sakarlal Chunilal Khadakia, of Balasinor but presently residing at Amarwadi, Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Acting, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20170

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(RULES 1 AND 5, ORDER V. ACT V OF 1908).

CIVIL SUIT NO. 2133 OF 1923.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSES AT JABALPUR.

Dulichand and other of Jabalpur. ... Plaintiff.
Mst. Kaushaliya. ..... Defendant.

Claim—Rs. 173/8/0.

To Mst. Kaushaliya, widow of Man; caste Musalman, resident of Agripada Arab Ki Masjid Badlu Rangi ki Chal, Tahsil and District Bombay.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 173/8/0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 29th day of July, 1924 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 11th day of July, 1924.

I. K. SAPIE,
Judge.

Seal of the Court.
20165

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(RULES 1 AND 5, ORDER V. ACT V OF 1908).

CIVIL SUIT NO. 2133 OF 1923.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSES AT JABALPUR.

Dulichand and other of Jabalpur. ... Plaintiff.
Wazir ..... Defendant.

CLAIM—Rs. 173/8/0.

To WAZIR, son of Chand Sardar, caste Musalman, resident of Agripada Arab Ki Masjid Badlu Rangi Ki Chal, Tahsil and District Bombay.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 173/8/0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 29th day of July, 1924, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 11th day of July, 1924.

I. K. SAPIE,
Judge.

Seal of the Court.
20164

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram,
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand, file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of Seth Narandas Canji the mortgagor and on account and risk of Hiralal Bapalal, Chimanlal Bapalal and Kantilal Bapalal bevis to state Seth Bapalal Nathoobhoy the mortgagor.

Precious jewellery of diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby comprising, necklace, bracelets, ear-rings, booty, pearl bangles, toranhar, pearl mala, collar, etc.

Property is on view.

Catalogues are ready.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1924.

JUST UNPACKED ! ! !

Sweeping reductions in Cigarette making machines Rs. 2 each, hand embroidery machines for ladies Rs. 4 each; safety razors in nickel plated case with one dozen blades Rs. 1/12/0, fountain Pens English make Gold plated nibs Rs. 2/8/0 each, complete shaving set at Rs. 2/8/0 each, 14 Tools pocket safety scissors at Rs. 2/8/0 each. Try the novelties of DUGAL BROS., 34 B. Brandreth Road Lahore.

A man will be crushed under the foot of an elephant ! ! !

at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

on

SATURDAY 19th JULY

with the permission of the Government!

Don't miss to see it—It will surprise you—enthrill you ! !

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AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 6241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778, Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A), 3761 (1B) 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F 530H, and 530I, Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES REELS CAP BRAND MADE IN HOLLAND.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of July, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Gopaldas Visandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nagindas Lowji and Co., of Sutar Chawl, who have purchased the undermentioned goods on behalf of Amrutlal Jamnadas.

3 cases each containing 50 gross black and white Reels Cap brand made in Holland of 400 yards No. 30-40-50.

1 case containing 50 gross coloured Reel-Cap brand made in Holland of 400 yards No. 40.

4 cases each containing 50 gross black Reel Cap brand made in Holland of 200 yards No. 40.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE, PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHARAVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of Gulamally G. Merchant, Esq., Pleader for the Mortagees Jumabhai Sheriff and Sons and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Rahimbhai Molubhai and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage dated 28th day of October, 1921, and made between Rahimbhai Molubhai of the one part and Jumabhai Sheriff and Sons of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th day of July 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras or Tocca land or ground situate, lying and being at Dharavi in the registration Sub-District of Bombay City, containing by admeasurement 7077 square yards and bounded as follows viz: on the East by the property of Aitwer Farran on the West partly by the property of Dharavi villagers now in possession of the Mortgagees partly by Dharavi Road and on the North by the property of the Morfgagor and on the South partly by the property of Bhicen Dhollia and partly by the property of Mony Rabjel and Collector Land Revenue Old Nos. 293, 278, Collector's New Nos. 13125, 14142, New Survey No. 13/492 and 1/503 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 6266(2) 6266(3) Street Nos. 135A and 135B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Gulamally G Merchant Esqr., Pleader for the Mortgagee at his office at the Corner of Carnac and Picket Road, Kalbadevi or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHARAVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of Gulamalli G. Merchant Esq. pleader of the Mortgagee Ramjanally Gulamhussein and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Rahimbhai Molubhai and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 5th day of June, 1919, and made between the Mortgagor Rahimbhai Molubhai of the one part and Ramjanally Gulamhussein of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th day of July, 1924 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Dharavi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 709 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. nil New No. 1716 and New Survey No. 2/504 together with dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 6266 (4) Street No. 1556 and bounded on or towards the East by property of Gilwood Ferreira and of Rabies Molubhai on or towards the West partly by Dharavi Road and partly by the property of Rahim Molubhai on or towards the North by Dharavi Road and on or towards the South by the property of Rahim Molubhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Gulamalli G. Merchant Esqr., Pleader for the Mortgagee at his office at the Corner of Carnac and Picket Road, Kalbadevi or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 16th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES ENGLISH COTTON YARNS.

On THURSDAY the 17th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramchandra V. Sant of Ahmedabad.

8 cases each 20s to 220 lbs. net 50 S. Egyptian Super carded Twist cops.

The above cases are at present in Ahmedabad where delivery will be given against payment.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent.

Samples will be given on application.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE CORNER OF DUNCAN ROAD AND ERSKINE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th July at 4-30 p.m. on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 26th April, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the first part,—Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani,—Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and Abba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate and being at the corner of Duncan Road and Erskine Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts together with the range of chawls and shops standing and being thereon and bounded on the West by Duncan Road aforesaid, on the East by property belonging to the Mortgagors, on the South by Erskine Road aforesaid and on the North by ground formerly of Somargen Demgier and now belonging to the Mortgagors, and which said property is registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 205, 1059, 2578, New No. 7518, Old Survey No. 1309, 1309, and New Survey No. 4769 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3541 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C No. 7316, Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 2 to 22 and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Khoja Street, otherwise called Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, with the tenements and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts being on the Eastern side of Duncan Road and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Duncan Road, on the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Pestonji and now belonging to Ghora Ghandhi, and on the South by the property thirdly described belonging to the Mortgagors and which said property is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 219, Old Survey No. 1308 and New Survey No. 4768 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3542 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 7317, Street Nos. 9, 11 and which property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the Northern side of Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 6802, and Street Nos. 21, 26, 28 and 30 and by the Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 206, 1059, 2578, New No. 7520, Old Survey No. 1309, New Survey No. 1716 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3539 and 3540, and bounded on the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid, on the North and East by the property of Jassoo Hussa, and on the West by the property belonging to the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 7TH KAMATHIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5750 of 1922 (Sakinaboo widow—V/s.—Ahmed Mahomed and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of 7th Kamathipura Street (i.e.), between the 6th and 7th Kamathipura Street containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4009 4010, New No 10628, Old Survey Nos. 3580-3581-3/3591 and New Survey No. 6293 and in Municipality under E Ward No. 1539, Street No. 109 and bounded on the north by the 7th Kamathipura Street, on the East by the property of Khima Mansil and another, on the South by the 6th Kamathipura Street and on the West by the Municipal vacant land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Mantri and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th July 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant at Apollo Chambers, above Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, AT 10-30 A.M.

made-to-order Dining, Ddrawing and Bed room furnitures, Sweet toned Cottage Piano by Reichman, Gramophones with Records, etc.

Under instructions from A. Savage Esqr., of Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BYREN and Co will sell by Public Auction valuable made-to-order household furniture such as Sweet toned Cottage Piano, by 'Reichman', Gramophone sliding dining tables, arm and armless chairs, Mirror back side boards, Dumbwaiters and Crockery stands, Ice Box, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing room suites, leather lined Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, Show cases, Wooden flower pot stands, Billiard table to attach a dining table, Single and double beds, artistic Book cases, solid drawing room suite in 10 pieces, Mirror and Panel door almyrahs, large enamelled bath Tub, Singer Sewing foot machine, rocking chairs, camp cot, cupboards, writing tables, Dressing chest of drawers, Book stands, Wash hand tables, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, Electric lamps, Electric fans, Books, Ornaments, Pictures, etc. The Property of A. Savage, Esqr., proceeding home.

The property is open to view.

BYREN AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA

'SPORTING YOUTH"

7 Reels—featuring the popular Stars

REGINALD DENNY

REGINALD DENNY

and the pretty winsome

LAURA LA PLANTE

LAURA LA PLANTE

Jimmy was a 90 Horsepower Lover

—he knew his gasoline, he knew the latest jazz steps he knew his younger set, and when he stepped out on the speedway in his boss' high powered racing car he came back with $10,000 and the prettiest girl in town.

It's a romance with speed.

Young Blood! Young Love! Young Ideas!

It's a romance without a speedometer—full of love and laughter; frills and thrills, with beautiful Laura La Plante, now a star in her own right.

The Pace That Kills!

Dance marathons—all-night parties—extravagant living and high-powered motor cars.

The fastest, most sensational auto race ever screened—full of thrills and spills, and ruthless romance.

A Picture that will fill you full of pep

The International News in the Programme.

To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

MAJESTIC FILM CO.'S

NAND-BATRISI

A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT

Featuring

MISS DOLORES BERRY.

Something New And Novel.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years.

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali

Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre

To-Night at 9

"PUNJAB MAIL"

Every Saturday Night & Sunday Afternoon.

The New Novel Social Hindi Play

"EKAHEE PAISA"

Plan open at the Theatre

Proprietor: G. B. BHATE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 10 P.M.

"THE THREE MUST-GET-THERES"

Featuring MAX LINDER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"

Featuring CARMEL MYERS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

"BROADWAY ROSE"

Featuring MAE MURRAY.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT LAST THREE CHAPTERS

HAUNTED VALLEY

Featuring

RUTH ROLAND and Dippy Doo-Dads

One Reel Comedy entirely performed by Monkeys.

5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

Matinee Every Saturday, and Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Popular Prices.

COMING!

Saturday the 19th July.

An Event you won't forget if you won't

See it

at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum.

A MIGHTY HISTORY

of the 10th Century

will be shown on

the Screen.

IMPERIAL

Presents

To-Night and during this week

GUL BAKAVLI

Produced by

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY,

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—

at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS

on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1924 at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 42 Case No. 17 Worli Shamboo Mahadeo Pakhadi.

Building Street No. 325 Case No. 525 Worli Road, Naws-pada.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 17th July, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 shed, the following goods:—

5 cases Porcelainware (Electric cut off).
107 cases Cup-saucers (Farthenware)
49 cases glassware (Glass tumbler) 7 cases chimney, 45 cases crucible, 3 cases glas bottles, 5 cases braces, 2 cases measuring tapes, 26 cases Dyeing and drying machinery

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT

6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

FIRST PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

THE LAUGHTER LEADER

HAROLD LLOYD

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

GRANDMA'S BOY

HIS FIRST 'SUPER' PRODUCTION IN 5 REELS.

FIVE REELS OF JOY

Pathe Pictorial

A SCREEN MAGAZINE

"FELIX"

THE INIMITABLE FILM CAT.

SEE HOW FELIX Keeps on Walking.

PATHE GAZETTE

SHOWING

DERBY 1924

POPULAR PRICES.

The Knights of Yore

Considered no Price

TOO HIGH

To win the LOVE of SATEE PADMINEE

or the

'Beauty of Rajastan'

See this Historical Super-Jewel of "MAHARASHTRA" at the

NOVELTY

3rd week Repetition!

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, July 16.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

31-24—2236-22—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy v The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

39-24—1184-24—Thakoredas and Co, Bai Saraswatibai widow v Dashrath Bhan Sankultar, Judah and S.

40-24—4302-21—Motichand and D, Raghunath Budhsing v Holland Bombay Trading Co, Captain and V.

91-23—Indian Company's Act and Re Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co, N C Dalal and Co, The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Ltd, In Re The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co Ltd.

80-22—674-22—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co Ltd v Madhavdas Haridas.

3-24—3643-23—In Person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdusani and anr v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Vistram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd. M.B. Chothia.

33-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Harilal Narotam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

19-12—1160-10—Payne and Co, Rahim Vali Muhomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamdia and another, Payne and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

93-23—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

25-24—3047-20—Mehta L and Co., Jeygopal Gangabishen vs. Payne and Co.

40-25—2288-19—Malvi M R and Co, G C Nadkharni Vithaldas Odhavji Smethan B. and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1553-23—Manilal and B. Waman Krishna Nigudkar, Mathuradas Tohan, Manubhai and Co.

1497-23—Daramsy D and Co, Bhagwandas Atmaram and another, Sundertal Ranchoddas, Mulji Th and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

765-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Nurmahomed Ruston and Co, Tyal Ebrahim Ismail, Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

5047-23—Kanga and Co., Bai Mariambai v Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt Ferreira and V.

5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.

4592-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Wilhelm Paul Auston Werner and another v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co, Khandwala and Chh, Mohile P and G.

4707-23—Andrade and Co, Meghji Lakhmidas v. Purshotamdas Laxmidas, Captain and V.

5858-22—Purnanand C and J Jiwatlal Prataisi v. Bajraj Jorawarmal, Thakoredas and Co.

3403-23—Amin and D, Bai Nandkisore v Khatizabai, widow and others Sukhtanker and, G.

4916-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Chh.

5005-22—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdharilal Mukundlal, Sukhtanker and G.

4472-21—Motichand and D, Jethalal Maneeklal, Maganlal Dulabhbhai Desai and another.

916-23—Soondardas and Co, Thaker Lalji Dhurubhai, Alimahomed Habib and others, Thakoredas and Co.

504-22—Ramanlal and Co, Monji Goculdas, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool and another, Vachha and Co.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, Gopaldas Rambeddas and another, Jhavery and Co.

1534-23—Pathare and Co, Karsondas Khimji Haridas Randas, Madhavji and Co.

1256-24—Khandwalla and C Rahimbhai Cassumbhay, Ali Mahomed Saib Mahomed, Sukhtanker and G.

131-24—Dailas and Co Jethamal Narandas and anr v The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

1553-23—Manilal and K. Waman Krishna Nigudkar v Mathuradas Topan, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoodo v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

2937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotalal Mulchand and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5060-23—Dutaach and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takoreydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2361-23—Sonderdas and Co, Ramchandra Vishnu Shende v Harilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Natlioo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR RECORDING ADJUSTMENT AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

4169-21—Dallas and Co, Lalji Naranji, Jethmal Narandas and another, Mulla and M.

FOR ADJUSTMENT AS TO COSTS.

Re. Indian Arbitration Act, Little and Co, R M Vajifdar, Chimanlal B Shah and Co, Madhowji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4117-23—Bhaishanker K. and G., The Bank of Morvi Ltd., v. Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.

4331-23—Amarchand and M., Gordhandas Nathalal v. Ramnarayen Rajmal, Purnanand C. and J.

4937-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Lalubhai Ranchoddas v. Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.

110-22—Craigie B. and C. Danier Campbell Paten an dors v. J. N. Singh and Co., Ltd., Madhowji and Co.

4224-23—Kanga and Co., N. H. Moos v. K.R.P. Sheriff and ors., Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D. Mafatlal Gagalbhai v. Karani and Co., Motichand and D. Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

2238-23—Motichand and D., Karani and Co., v. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and another, Daphtary F. and D.

4199-23—Edgelok G. W. and Co., Jethabai Mulji and others, vs. Desongrsey Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K. and Co.

1089-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Hasamma Cumruddin and Sons, vs. Oodesi and Co., Shamrao M. and H.

2509-19—Dikshit M. and Co., Vithaldas Jugjiwandas, vs. Mahomedbhai Esabhai and Co., Umwle P. and P.

794-23—Thakoredas and Co., Lalubhai Nagardas and another, vs., Tuljaram C. Kandwalla, Jehangir M. and S.

SUMMARY SUIT.

376-24—Thakoredas and D. Mohanlal Chandalal vs. Chandalal Dalichand and Co., Pandia and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

347-24—Dubash and Co., Daolatram Kudarmal vs. Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K. and Co.

4168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Bishanbhai Wayal vs. Ramsarup Bisani and another, N. C. Dalal.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Moos, Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 15.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Francs. 635
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 600

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 165½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 321½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.38.1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 83.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.20
London—Rome Liras 101.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LONDON, July 14.

Tele. Transfers, 1/5 3/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4.14.3 downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot, 34 5/8 steady.

LONDON, July 14.

Rents 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 11/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Interest day to day loans 2½.
Interest 7 days market loans 2½.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/16
Bank Demand	1/5 3/32
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 11/32
Fcs. Demand	535
American Dollars	321 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	170 1/2
Shanghai	234
Japan	133 1/2
Singapore	165 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.45
Christiania	32.55
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	23.80

LONDON, July 13.

Exchange on London in Paris closed.
Exchange on London in Germany 18,390,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 101.45.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Demand Bills	43,825

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes	24

WAR LOANS.

LONDON, July 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 plus 1/
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 3/4 no change
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47, 101 3/16 plus 1/16.
Consols 2½ per cent. 56 7/8 plus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 31 per cent. 47½ no change.
Indian Stock 5½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 1/8 no change.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 56½–½.
Conversion Loan £2 37
Indian Loan 5½ per cent, £101.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £113¼.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15
" forward Rs. 15/14
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/1/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/1/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/1/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/0/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/1/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/4/0

LONDON, July 14.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-3
Silver ready, d. 34-10
Silver forward, d. 34-11

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady. China bought to cover sales. Undertone good.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 15.

Ready :—25—1—0 .. .. ..

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Asad	25-2-6		25-1-0	25—1—0
Sravan	25-2-6		25-1-0	25—1—0

Teji Mandi :—
Asad .. 15/13/0
Vaida
Sravan 0—5—0 .. 15/13/0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay July 15.

Ready :—82—2—0.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad	82-5-0		82-1-0	82—1—0
Sravan	82-8-0		82-5-0	82—5—0

Teji Mandi.
Asad 0—3—0
Sravan 1—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, July 15.

To-day Reuter reported a further rise of 34 points in old crop and 8 points down to 6 points up in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and local buying. Liverpool has been reported 32 to 39 points higher. The market advanced on some straddle buying. The consumption of the American mills for the month of June was 350,000 Bs. against 414,000 Bs. May, 542,000Bs. in the year 1923 and 508,000 Bs. in 1922.

Messrs Unrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 14 inst. from their New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co.:—"Unless Western Belt has good rains soon, expect upward tendency."

In response to a moderate rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 510 3/4 i.e. Rs. 3 1/4 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices dropped to Rs.509 1/2, but again improved to Rs. 511/- on prominent shroffs and other Commission Houses buying. Selling by Bazar operators caused the market to ease to Rs. 510/- at which rate the bazar closed at 3 p.m. The Sewri markets are entirely closed to-day being Hindu holiday.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 556/- and going up to Rs. 556 1/2 on scattered buying closed at Rs. 555 on selling by Commission Houses. Whilst Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 482/- closed easier at Rs. 481/- on general selling, the market was lifeless to-day and the prices moved within a small range. F. G. Bengal July and Decr./January were nominally quoted at Rs. 525/- and Rs. 430/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday and is closed to-day also.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 15.

New York Market 14th July 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
29.94	July		30.22+28	30.28	+34
25.26	Oct	25.15—11	25.28+02	25.32	+06
24.57	Dec.		24.61+04	24.60	+03
24.47	Jan		24.48+01	24.38	—09
24.64	Mar.			24.67	+03
24.76	May			24.68	—08

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.63 (11.20 a.m. lowest 25.10 (10.05 a.m.) range .53 points. Short covering and professional buying meeting long liquidation. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market 14th July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.19	July			16.51	+32
14.27	Oct.	14.67+40	14. 5+28	14.63	+36
13.88	Jan.	14.30+42	14.17+29	14.26	+38
13.78	Mar.			14.17	+39
13.67	May			14.06	+39
	Egyptian				
18.48	Nov.			18.70	+22
18.28	Jan.			18.48	+20

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Heavy rains Georgia; light rains Alabama and Arkansas. Much warmer Central belt and Western belt. Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 125,000. American cross rate on Saturday last 4.36 7/8.

(2) American cross rate on Monday 4.38 3/8. Market quiet. Local operators working against the market in absence of business.

(3) Some straddle buying. Too much rain in the Eastern belt.

U. S. A. Mills June Consumption 350,000 bales. (Against 414,000 in May).

(Comparison with previous years.)
June 1924 350,000; 1928 542,000; 1922 508,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	250

Mid. Americans Spot 17.09 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels 23.35.

NEW YORK 11 a.m.:—

July ...	30.25	30.35
October ...	25.32	25.53
January ...	24.56	24.67

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

		noon call
October ...	24.51	
January ...	24.36	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	16.56	plus .37
August	15.71	,, .32
September ...	15.22	,, .39
October ...	14.66	,, .39
January ...	14.35	,, .37
March ...	14.17	,, .39
May ...	14.05	,, .38

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS
G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July ...	16.51	plus .32
August ...	15.72	,, .33
September ...	15.19	,, .36
October ...	14.68	,, .36
November ...	14.41	,, .36
December ...	14.31	,, .36
January ...	14.26	,, .38
February ...	14.20	,, .38
March ...	14.17	,, .39
April ...	14.11	,, .39
May ...	14.06	,, .39
June ...	13.94	,, .39
July ...	13.85	,, .41

TONE:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 14.

M. G. Bengal, "Good" ...	19.80
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good" ...	11.20
M. G. Bengal "Fine" ...	11.60
No. 1 Oomra "Good" ...	11.35
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good" ...	11.85
No. 1 Oomra "Fine" ...	12.35
M. G. Broach "Good" ...	12.20
M. G. Broach "Fully Good" ...	12.60
M. G. Broach "Fine" ...	13.00
M. G. Scinde, "Good" ...	10.70
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good" ...	11.10
M. G. Scinde "Fine" ...	11.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14.

July ...	21.50	plus .22
August ...	21.65	,, .22
September ...	20.50	,, .32
October ...	19.20	,, .22
November ...	18.70	,, .22
December ...	18.70	,, .22
January ...	18.48	,, .20
February ...	18.42	,, .20
March ...	18.42	,, .20
April ...	18.39	,, .20
May ...	18.37	,, .20
June ...	18.37	,, .20
July ...	18.37	,, .20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 14.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		4,600
Day's Exports to Great Britain		2,000
Day's Exports to Continent		14,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July ...	30.28	plus .34
October ...	25.32	,, .06
December ...	24.60	,, .03
January ...	24.38	—.09
Spot Cotton at New York	31.30	plus .35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.25	—.85

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

August ...	25.82	—.04
October ...	25.47	plus .01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 1/8
Silver Foreign Mined 67 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, July 14.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July ...	30.28	plus .34
October ...	25.32	,, .06
December ...	24.60	,, .03
January ...	24.38	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 14.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS
G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July ...	16.51	plus .32
October ...	14.63	,, .36
January ...	14.26	,, .38
March ...	14.17	,, .39

METALS.

London, July 14.

English best Selected Copper ...	£64 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ...	£61
Copper Braziers ...	£82 1/4
Yellow Metal ...	£ 7 5/8
Hard Spelter ...	£28 1/4
Tin Block ...	£228 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay July 15

Per Md		Rs.	a.	p
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Do. ,, ...	1	62	8	0
Do. ,, ...	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do ,, ...	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do. ,, ...	1 3/4	63	0	0
Do. ,, ...	2	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay July 15

Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English ..	3/4	69	0	0
Copper ,, ...	1/	68	0	0
Copper ,, ...	1 1/4	68	8	0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	67	8	0
Copper ,, ...	1 3/4	67	8	0
Copper ,, ...	2/	67	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		67	8	0
Pancheka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		23	0	0
Lead, Country		65	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		63	0	0
,, 1 3 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
1 to 1 1/4		69	0	0

WHEATS.

London, July 14.

Choice White Karachi July/Aug. sellers 50/-
Soft Red Karachi July/Aug. sellers 49/-
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/Aug. buyers 49 5/8
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. July/Aug. paid 48/9
Australian July/Aug. buyers 51/.
Karachi Barley July/Aug. paid buyers 36/6.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with fair demand.

WHEAT CARGOES: PAID.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. August 48/9
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July 49/9
Australian August 52/6

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plta Argentine July/August buyers £19 1/8
Rather better—very poor demand—closed firm inactive.
Cottonseed Bombay July/August sellers 18 7/16
Castorseed Bombay July/August sellers 27/-

LINSEED.

London, July 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. paid buyers 20 7/8
Closed firm—demand very poor.
Linsed Tone sellers rather better.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 21
Raw Linseed Months July value 38/9
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sept./Dec. 38/9

London, July 14.

Business was done in Calcutta Toria Rapeseed at 18½ July/August shipment to Notterdam.
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi at 50½ shipping and shipped to Liverpool.
Tone of Linseed firm
Tone of Cottonseed quiet.
Tone of Linseed Oil firm.
Tone of Wheat firm.
Tone of Rice firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July sellers 21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. sellers 20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug./Sept. sellers 21/1.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug./Sept. sellers 21/1.
Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through. Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, July 15, at 5 p.m.

Kanta in the local market remains closed as usual.
Our Forward market records no change in the price-levels of yesterday.
S S. Manora: S. S. Nurjehan and S. S. Pasha have sailed from Java respectively carrying 25000, 7000 and 4000 bags for Bombay.
The following are the quotations ruling the bazaar today:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
S. S. Howra. Sh. 24/4 per Cwt. F.B. H
S. S. Dogra. Sh. 24/2 per Cwt. F.B.H
Shipment. June Sh. 22/6 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July. Sh. 22/- per Cwt. F.B.H
Shipment July Sh. 21/6 per Cwt. F.B.H.
,, July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 21/- Per Cwt. F.B.H

RAPESEEDS.

London, July 14.

Toria Rapeseed sellers for July/August shipment to Hamburg £19 1/2
Ferozopore Real Bold sellers for July/Aug. shipment to Antwerp £19 3/8
Brown Cawnpore July/August nominal 18½.
Calcutta Toria paid for July/August shipment to Retterdam £18 1/4
Tone:—Firm at full prices.

RUBBER.

London, July 14.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sept. sellers 11 1/4
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe July 11 3/4
Tone:—Irregular—Fair business.

CHEMICALS

BOMBAY, July 15.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 7
Antimony salt Re. 0-9-0
Acetate lead-white Rs. 35-0-0
Bleaching powder Rs. 14-4-0
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0-3-3
Caustic soda Rs. 22-4-0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 6-8-0
Dextrine Rs. 21-0-0
Maize starch Rs. 15-8-0
Acetic acid Re. 0-8-3
Aniline salt Re. 0-10-6
Glauber salt Rs. 4-0-0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 39-0-0
Bichromate potash Rs. Rs. 41-0-0
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1-8-0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 22-8-0
Bichromate soda Rs. 35-0-0
Oxalic acid Rs. 34-0-0

MILL STORES.

BOMBAY, July 15.

The quotations are:—
Heads—15/40s Rs. 1-12-0
Reeds Re. 0-3-3
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-8-0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-8-0
Card cans steel Rs. 3-4-0
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 3-12-0
Slubbing tubes Rs. 26-0-0
Roving tubes Rs. 23-0-0
Pins Conical-5in. Rs. 8-0-0
Ring Rabbith 5in. Enand Rs. 10-0-0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 4-0-0
Sizing flannel-72in. Rs. 4-2-0

COLOURS.

BOMBAY, July 15.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 85/90
Congo Red, Rs. 1-12-0
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 5-4-0
Homotine Crystals, Rs. 1-8-0
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 1-12-0
Scarlet, Rs. 4-0-0
Indenthrine Blue, Rs. 4-4-0
Indenthrine Violet, Rs. 7-0-0
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1-0-0

BURMA CORPORATION LD.

During the month of June 23,078 tons of ore were mined, 22,160 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,516 tons of Leady Concentrate, 11,449 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 4,681 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery: Refinery products were:—
Refined Lead 4,192 tons.
Refined Silver 432,675 ounces.
Of Silver production 6,000 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.
Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,700 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 10.5 ounces Silver, 7.2 per cent Lead, 45.2per cent Zinc.
In addition to above, 350 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of 1,792 tons Copper Ore and accumulated Smeltar Byeproducts.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th July, 1924.

Cotton	1,219	Bales
Wheat	10,825	cwts
Linseed	15,869	,,
Rape, etc.	1,278	,,
Gingellyseed	294	,,
Poppyseed	94	,,
Groundnuts	1,875	,,
Castorseed	2,865	,,
Rice	1,050	,,
Myrabollams	146	,,
Cottonseed	5,040	,,
Mowraseed	616	,,
Gram	2,755	,,
Juwar	36	,,
Masur	15	,,
Barley	274	,,
Bajri	775	,,
Coal	2,298	tons.

"RUGBY"
(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

SHARE BAZAR.

15th July 1924

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/O
Ahmedabad Advance ..	400	400	
Bombay Cotton	470	470	
Bombay Dyeing	665-66-4-61-4	662-8	
Century	340-37-8	38-12-310	
Nagpur	477-8-73-12	475	
Colaba	175-77-8	75-173-12	
Crescent ex-divi.	230	27-8-220	
Indore ex-divi.	357-8-60	358-12	
Kohinoor	1055	1055	
New Great	302-8-300	2-8-300	
Pearl ex-divi.	517-8-11-4	510	
Phoenix	437-8	437-8	
Bharucha			
Simplex	203-12-2-8	202-8	
Swan ex-divi.	800	800	
Swadesh	553-12-378	540	
Pabni	305	302-8	
Fazal	910-7-8	906-4	
Mathuradas	280	280	
Tata Mill	145	145	
Globe	42-8	45	
Mysore	107-8	107-8	
Madhavji	245	235	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	97-8	97-8	
Edward Sassoon	177-8	177-8	
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	127-8	
Alcock	175	175	
Bombay Burma Old ..	307-8	307-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	95 91-6	94-6	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	67-8	67 8	
Bundi Cement	9-14	9 14	
Central E. Mining	23	23	
Indian Cement	41-4	41-4	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy.	16-8	17	
Tata Steel Defd.	50-55-51-4	53-12	

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

COTTON STATISTICS,

Bombay, 15th July, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi week from 11th July to 14th July 1924 ..	3208	12331	— 9123
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 14th July. 1924	3238180	3545487	—307307
Shipments for the bi week from 11th July, to 14th July, 1924.			
United Kingdom		425	—425
Continent	4142	15369	—11227
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	11250	15772	—4522
Total ..	15352	31566	—16174

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 14th July 1924.

United Kingdom ..	149398	122619	+26779
Continent ..	920035	653083	+266952
China	237916	372362	—134436
Japan	1241619	1677438	—435819
Coast Ports ..	50189x	47995	+ 2194
Total ..	2599157	2873487	—274330

Afloat in harbour:—

Europe ..	3487	10958	—7471
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	2350		+2350

Including 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

There was a disturbance near Loco Shed at Lillooah this morning resulting in two Gurkhas of the Watch and Ward Department being injured. One of the watchmen arrested a man found jumping out of the engine. A large crowd collected who rescued the prisoner and threw brickbats at the watchmen.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND BEATS AFRICA.

LONDON, July 15.

England won the third test match by nine wickets.—Reuter.

CLOSE OF SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

LONDON, July 14.

At the close of the second day's play in the third Test Match at Leeds, the South Africans had been dismissed in their first innings for 132 and following on had made 232 for 4 in their second innings.—Reuter.

S. AFRICANS' CAUTIOUS METHODS.

LONDON, July 14.

The crowd at Leeds to-day had increased to 8,000 when the South Africans' second innings was continued after lunch. The batsmen adopted cautious methods, Commaille being very patient. He was batting for 100 minutes and hit five boundaries. The fourth wicket fell at 125, but then Taylor and Catterall made excellent stand and both scored well all round wicket. Taylor took a hour and 54 minutes to reach his fifty but Catterall took only 65 minutes. The closing scores are:—

SOUTH AFRICANS.—2nd Innings.
(Contd)

Commaille st. Wood, b R Tyldesley	31
Ward l-b-w, b Hearne	25
Susskind l-b-w, b R Tyldesley	23
Nourse c Wood, b R Tyldesley	30
Taylor not out	34
Catterall not out	54
Extras	15
Total (for four wickets)	232

—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 14.

The following are the closing scores in the second day's play of the County Cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Surrey versus Lancashire.—Surrey declared their first innings closed at 786 for eight. Jardine made 122 and Abel 90 not out. Lancashire have made 20 for no wickets in their second innings and are 2% behind.

Northants versus Worcester.—Worcester won by 25 runs. Northants' first innings totalled 193. Worcester made 147 in their second innings, Jupp taking seven for 64. Northants made 98 in their second innings. Root took four for 38 and Pearson six for 49.

Sussex versus Gloucester.—Gloucester declared their first innings closed at Saturday's total of 410 for six. Sussex made 20' in their first innings. Wilson made 76 and Higgs 71 and Goddard took five for 58 including hattrick. Sussex followed on and have made 191 for seven in their second innings. Cook made 59.

Leicester versus Warwick.—Leicester declared their first innings closed at 401 for nine. Astill made 88. Warwicks' first innings totalled 188. Astill took four for 47. Warwick followed on and have made 53 for two.

Notts versus Middlesex.—Notts' first in in their first innings. Moffatt making 55 not nings closed for 462. Middlesex scored 253 out. Middlesex followed on and have made 53 for two.

Kent versus Yorkshire.—Yorkshires' first innings totalled 205. Holmes made 52 and Freeman took five for 39. Kent have made 143 for two in their second innings and are 168 ahead. Hardinge is 84 not out.

Glamorgan versus Derby.—Glamorgan won by an innings and 107 runs. Glamorgan made 427 in their first innings. Derbe's first innings closed for 169. Davies taking five for 39. Derby followed on and were dismissed for 151. Ryan taking five for 71.

Somerset versus Hampshire.—Hampshire made 453 in their first innings. Aird made 131 and Bowell 55 and White took five for 102. Somerset have made 424 for four in their first innings. Young made 198, M. Lyon 87, and A. Bippen 51.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC LAWN TENNIS.

INDIA BEAT NORWAY.

LONDON, July 15

Paris.—In the third round of the Olympic Games Lawn Tennis Hadi and Putnam (India) beat Nielsen and Langaard (Norway) 6/2, 6/3, 6/0.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—In the first round of the Olympic Games lawn tennis Alonso Brothers (Spain) beat Kingscote and Wheatley (Britain) 6—4 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane (Britain) beat Mrs. Jessup and Miss Goss (U. S. A.) 6—1, 6—2 and Rohrera and Gottlieb (Czechoslovakia) beat Woosnam and Godfroe (Britain) 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT DEOLALI.

A cricket match was played at Deolali on Sunday last between the Deolali Garrison Officers' Cricket Club and the Nasik Youngmen's Cricket Club. Winning the toss the Visitors elected to bat. Before lunch they were able to compile 200 for 5 wickets. Mujumdar, being 120 not out and Soman 43 not out. After lunch Mujumdar was out for 143 which included 17 fours and one six. He was at the wickets for two hours. For Deolali Captain Vaidya secured 8 wickets for 68 runs. For the Nasik Club Hardikar secured 7 wickets for 27. In the second innings Captain Langrum played a good game for Deolali making 31.

The following are the scores:

NASIK YOUNG MEN'S CRICKET CLUB.
1st Innings.

Sharangpani c and b Moorhouse, 16 Dastur c Price, b Vaidya, 25 Mujumdar c Langrum, b Inmen, 143, Choubal run out, 1. Reuben (Capt), c and b Vaidya, 4. Abhyankar b Vaidya, 5. Soman c and b Vaidya 33. Kulkarni c and b Vaidya, 20. Kukde b Vaidya, 3. Gangal c Benson, b Inmen, 4 Shete not out, 7. Hardikar c and b Vaidya, 8, extras 6. Total 297.

DEOLALI GARRISON OFFICERS' CRICKET CLUB.
1st Innings.

Machin b Hardikar 2. Captain Mehta b Hardikar, 4. Captain Vaidya (Capt) b Hardikar, 0. Captain Langrum b Abhyankar, 23. Price c Dastur, b Abhyankar, 2. Moorhouse b Hardikar, 0. Nazereth b Hardikar 4. Woodall b Abhyankar 2. Captain Benson c Mujumdar b Hardikar 1. Inmen not out, 21. Cowper b Dastur, 2. Ashbot b Hardikar, 4, extras 4. Total 68.

2nd Innings.

Captain Vaidya (Capt). b Abhyankar, 26. Inmen b Abhyankar 20. Captain Langrum c Soman, b Abhyankar 31, Captain Mehta not out 19, Nazareth l-b-w, Abhyankar, 0. Woodall c and b Abhyankar, 0, Price, Comroy, Captain Benson Moorhouse, Machin and Ashbot did not bat. Extras 7. Total for five wickets 103.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Two games in the Indian Football Association Shield Tournament were played this evening and both had unexpected results, both the Mohan Bagans and the Camerons, the champions of the League, being beaten. The former team lost in their replay in the first round with the Asansol Recreation Club. The Mohan Bagans scored first before the game was five minutes old and after that, they failed to turn to advantage a number of chances. The Asansol defended well and in the second half asserted themselves and equalised about five minutes from time. Extra time was played and the Asansol scored the winning goal two minutes from the end.

In the second round the Camerons were unexpectedly beaten by the Indian Jute Mills by one goal to nil. Owing to recent rains the ground was very soft and accurate passing was impossible.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 14.

In the second round of the Madras Hockey Tournament to-day the Madras Cricket Club beat the Perambur Athletic Association by 3 goals to nil.

RESTORATION OF A MINOR GIRL.

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 14.

An interesting case was decided to-day on which an application was made before Mr. Justice Venkatsubba Rao at the High Court for a Writ of Habeas Corpus by Saraswathi Ammal against Dhanakoti Ammal and three others for restoration of Kripashanker Ammal the step-sister of Dhanakoti Ammal and daughter of Saraswathi Ammal from custody of Dhanakoti Ammal and for restraint of Kripashanker Ammal's marriage with her paternal aunt's son. His Lordship delivered judgment to-day directing that Kripashanker Ammal be freed from all restraint and allowed to go wherever she liked. His Lordship held that in every case the Court would have to ascertain the wishes of the minor and pass such orders as seemed best in the interests of the physical and moral welfare of the minor. In this case seeing that the girl had been encouraged to have preference for her paternal aunt's son (4th respondent) from which it was not desirable to disturb her and seeing that the girl had expressed her decided choice in favour of the proposed bridegroom it would not be in the interests of the minor to abandon the marriage and to return her to the custody of her mother.

WORLD'S SHIPPING.

DECREASE IN TONNAGE.

LONDON, July 15.

Decrease in the world's shipping tonnage compared with last year is shown in Lloyds Register of shipping for the first time since the tables were compiled. The tonnage in June was sixty-four millions compared with sixty-five millions last year. The present total includes nineteen millions Britain and Ireland compared with nineteen and a quarter. The decrease is mainly due to a large amount of tonnage broken up. Britain and Ireland have 18,917,000 tons compared with 18,877,000 in 1914. British Dominions, 2,218,000 against 1,497,000; the United States 11,823,000 against 1,837,000; France 3,193,000 against 1,017,000; Germany 2,856,000 against 5,098,000; Holland 2,573,009 against 1,471,000; Italy 2,676,000 against 1,428,000; and Japan 3,655,000 against 1,642,000.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Jutes in sympathy with hessians Howrah and Clive opened firm but receded on profit taking. Presidency and Craig were good features. In the high priced stocks the tendency remained strong. In coals there was little of interest to record in this section though rates were steady. In tea transactions were on a moderate scale with value fully maintained. In miscellaneous nothing of outstanding importance calling for any special mention. Government securities were unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 67/13, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 98/14, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/12.

Railways:—Kalighat-Falta Railway 72/8.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/14, Kesoram 4/8.

Jutes:—Alliance pref 97, Anglo India 382, Auckland 235 Barnagore 157, Belvedere 581, Birla 10/8, Budge Budge 467/8, Caledonian 555, Champdany 181, Cheviot 288, Clive 41/12 Clive pref. 103/8, Craig 7/10, Dalhousie 420, Delta 503, Empire 59. Fort William 342, Gourepore ord 710 Gourepore pref 97, Hooghly ord 76, Howrah 45/8, Hukumchand ord 12/12, Kamarhatty 583, Kanknarrah 465 Lansdowne 524, Lawrence 573 Lotharn 417, National 300, Northbrook 59/8, Nuddea 54/8 Orient 221 Presidency 8/6, Reliance 60, Standard 432, Union 555, Daverley 9/8.

Coals:—Bansdeopur 34 Bansra 11/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 29/8, Damagurria 16/8, Kosoonda and Nyadee 19/4, Nectooria annas 13. New Kendah 9/8, Sendra 25/8, Singaran A 5/6, Talcher 7.

Miscellaneous—Indian Iron and Steel 28, B. 1. Corporation ord 4/6, Burma Finance and Mining 2/4, Madan Theatres 2/9, Titaghur Paper 2/4.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 21/8, Bishnauth 29/8, Dauracherra 9/8, Desai and Parbuttia 557, Dufflaghur 12/12, Durrang 51, East India 18/4 Hattikhira 24/12, New Terai 20/4, Rupacherra 20/4 Sapoi 21/4, Testa Valley 35/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was on shilling five and three thirty-second pence.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE AND WRONGFUL DISPOSSESSION.

CASE SENT BACK TO BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO LAW.

Bai Posha, daughter of Motilal Kishore,
versus.
Maganlal Baichand and others.

Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubai Shah and Justice Fawcett.

This was an application against the order passed by the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad under Section 145 Cr. Pro. Code.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships judgment:—

"As regards the application made by Bai Posha, daughter of Motilal Kishore, it appears that the learned Magistrate has refused to deal with the application on its merits, because he thought that the subject matter of the complaint could be solved only when the dispute between the two parties of Kadia caste was decided by the Civil Court. It appears that when the application was made by Bai Posha on the 12th November 1923, there was likelihood of a breach of the peace-taking place and in the case of such likelihood it was a competent application under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code.

We are not concerned with the merits of the allegations in the petition at this stage. But it is clear that under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate had jurisdiction to deal with the application, and if she was in a position to establish that she was forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed, then a dispute between the two parties of Kadia caste likelihood of a breach of the peace taking proper order could have been made by the Magistrate. The substance of the answer made on behalf of the opponents on the application before us, is that her allegations in this petition are not correct, and that the application is not justified. That however is a matter which could be dealt with by the learned Magistrate when the application comes to be investigated.

It has been urged on behalf of the opponents that as she made her application nearly two months after the dispute between the members of the caste had arisen, there was no likelihood of a breach of the peace so far as she was concerned, and that the Magistrate was right in referring the parties to a Civil Court. We do not think that the argument is justified, nor do we think that the Magistrate's order refusing inquiry on this application is correct.

We, therefore, make the Rule absolute and send back the case to the learned Magistrate in order that the application under Section 145 Cr. P. C. may be dealt with according to law. We desire to make it clear that we do not disturb the dismissal of the complaint as regards the charge under Section 341 I. P. C. That is a part of the complaint which has not been pressed before us, and the dismissal of the complaint as regards the alleged charge under Section 341 I. P. C. will stand.

We also make it clear that though we have upheld the order about attaching the wadi as between the parties to the application No. 87, we say nothing as to the merits of the application of Bai Posha which will have to be investigated by the Magistrate. If the Magistrate is satisfied that she has not made out a claim, then there would be no difficulty. If she is able to make out a claim for access to the wadi with reference to her rights, the Magistrate may have to modify the order already made in such manner as would suit the requirements of her case."

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the applicant.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the opponents.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

FIRST SITTING AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 15.

Before the Civil Justice Committee which commenced its sittings this morning in the Council Chamber Mr. De Subordinate Judge, Burhanpur, was the first witness examined. The witness expressed the view that the position was not so bad in the Central Provinces as in some major provinces. Delay in the disposal of suits was mainly due to the non-service of processes in time for which the parties concerned and the process servers were to be blamed. There was a tendency to avoid service on the part of the defendants. An improvement might be effected by making stringent rules for punishing by the dismissal of the suit the party who did not pay the process fee in the time fixed and also by introducing service by registered post as an alternative measure. The witness supported the establishment of a bench of two judges whose concurrent decision would be final in title suits, the pecuniary value of which did not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi, High Court Pleader, Nagpur, the next witness stated that cases should be prepared by the counsels of the parties under the supervision of a competent ministerial officer up to the stage of the framing of issues. Legal service was available even in the interior and contested suits were generally in the hands of counsel. He further expressed the opinion that Civilian District Judges generally had very little training as sub-Judges. Many suits up to Rs. 100 might safely be entrusted to Panchayats. Honorary Magistrates were not found to be successful as selection was not made on proper lines.

The Committee adjourned until tomorrow.

JULY 14TH.

COMMEMORATION IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 15.

Paris.—The Havas Agency says:—In the presence of an enormous gathering of people, the ceremony commemorating July 14th took place before the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. The detachments of all the units were present, also members of the Cabinet, high military officers, and members of the Diplomatic Body. Aeroplanes overhead paid their tribute and Americans who are flying round the world also passed over and were acclaimed.—Reuter.

INTERESTING CASE UNDER RENT ACT.

EJECTED TENANT RE-INSTATED.

TACTICS OF LANDLORDS.

Govinddas Tulsidas ..... Applicant.
(Original defendant No. 1.)
v/s.
Lalji Doongersey and another .....
..... Respondents.
(Original plaintiffs.)

(In the Court of Small Causes.)

The first defendant, the applicant, was a tenant of the respondents, plaintiffs, as trustees of a charitable trust; he was ordered in the above mentioned suit by an order of the learned Chief Judge dated 21st February, 1923 to vacate the premises viz., a shop of 5 compartments which he held and occupied as plaintiffs' monthly tenant by 31st August 1923; thereafter it was arranged between the pleaders of the parties that the defendant should vacate the premises by 11-9-1923, which he did. Thereafter the defendant applied to the trial Court under the Bombay Rent Act Sec. 10 A. to reinstate him in the premises and to order the plaintiffs to pay him compensation on the grounds that they did not use the premises for themselves or for the beneficiaries, on which ground they had sought him to be ejected. The application was heard by His Honour the learned Chief Judge.

His Honour in the course of the judgment stated:—

"The applicant was a tenant of the respondents and was ejected by a decree of this Court. Respondents are Trustees of a Temple near Bhuleshwar called the Khijda Temple. Amongst other things appertaining to this charity is a class for Sadhus where they are taught the precepts of their religion. Respondents pressed me with the idea that they wanted to extend the scope of this religious teaching and include in it boys of their caste, and for that purpose open a Pathshala and that the only proper place therefore was in their as well as in the opinion of their caste men, the shop occupied by the applicant. There were many elements of suspicion in this attitude of the respondents, as the ejectment proceedings had followed close on the heels of the applicant having raised disputes about the rent (Rs. 160) he was being charged, being far in excess of the standard rent. The old age of the respondent Laljee Doongersey and his evident sincerity of statement made me doubt the truth of the applicant's contention that the proceedings against him were the result of the annoyance felt by the respondents at the loss of the excess rent. I, therefore, yielded to the apparent truthfulness of Lalji's evidence and passed an ejectment order. I now find, as the sequel shows, that there was no idea whatever of starting any Pathshala for boys and that the Court was hoodwinked merely. The Pathshala is still in the air. The applicant at that time was willing to give up the rear compartments for the purposes of the Pathshala, but Lalji said he wanted the front as well as the rear. And what do we find to-day; that the three front 'Galas' have been let along with other five (or three 'Galas' of the adjoining shop to a sweetmeat seller at a rent of Rs. 325, much in excess of what was being received before. The old gentleman was asked as to why he gave up the front abont which he was so keen, and he said his *panch* people did not favour the front as it would be full of noise and hence disturb the boys. I need not say that this excuse is a mere moon-shine,—another falsehood flung in the face of the Court. That the shop occupied by the applicant had been let out in the middle of May last is not denied. I made the order under Section 9 Clause (2) of the Rent Act, as I found that the Trustees Landlords wanted the premises for the occupation of persons for whose benefit the premises were held, viz., the worshippers of the Temple, which would include boy-worshippers. I now find that they have not been occupied for their benefit but let out on the other hand, at a higher rent. A case has therefore been made out for taking action under Section 10—A of the Rent Act."

His Honour further found against the respondents' contentions as to the application being time barred under Section 10—A of the Bombay Rent Act.

COMPENSATION FOR TENANT.

His Honour further in the course of the judgment stated "Applicant presses for compensation, and I think this is a fit case for awarding it, firstly as the Court has been imposed on and secondly because the applicant has been put to a lot of expense and trouble by the respondents' action."

On merits finding as facts that the applicant had to pay more rent and go out of the Bhuleshwar locality. His Honour held as to the additoinal rent that the applicant had to pay and the damages, etc., and stated that it would be at the lowest estimate about Rs. 800. To this should be added the loss of business. I was minded to give at least Rs. 1,000 as compensation, but since this is a charitable property, I award Rs. 500 only. His Honour therefore made the notice absolute and ordered the respondents to place the applicant in occupation of the premises on the original terms and conditions within a month from to-day, i.e. on or before 2nd August 1924, and pay him Rs. 500 by way of compensation.

Messrs. Davar and Maniar appeared for the applicant, Mr. K. Suntoke for the respondents.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Joseph Bocarro, Registrar, Medical Council, charged Dr. F. M. Sethna, having his dispensary at Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, with breach of Indian Medical Registration Act. Mr. J. C. Bowen, Solicitor to the Government, appeared for the complainant while the respondent was defended by Mr. Kanuga, pleader.

Mr. Bocarro stated that the respondent had published an advertisement in a Gujarati journal called "Gapsap" in October 1923 in which he had declared himself as "M.D." and a specialist for consumption, Mr. Bocarro submitted the respondent was not entitled to the use of the "M.D." degree.

Mr. Kanuga requested the Court to postpone the case as the summons was served on his client on the 9th instant and he had no time to instruct his pleader owing to some bereavement in his family.

The case was postponed to 5th August

ONE YEAR FOR THEFT OF TEN RUPEE NOTE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Magistrate, Basin Vali, charged Abubakar Abdulla with theft of a ten rupee note. Sub-Inspector Khan prosecuted.

The evidence showed that the complainant went to a hidi shop and holding a ten rupee note in his hand asked the shop keeper for change. The accused in the meantime came from behind and snatched the note from the complainant's hand and passed it on to another man. An alarm was raised and the accused was arrested with the help of some passers-by and was handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and in view of his four previous convictions he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of Sesmal Dalichand (30) residing at Masjid who died of opium poisoning on Monday at J. J. Hospital.

The evidence showed that for sometime past the deceased was not keeping well and was advised to take opium. About three days ago, he had an attack of fever and took an over-dose of opium. He became unconscious and was removed to the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Begum Sykandar Mirza, residing at Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, reports to the police that at about 10-15 p.m. on the 12th instant she retired to rest after putting her jewellery on a table in her bed room. When she got up at 6 a.m. next morning she found a pearl necklace, gold watch and brooch, etc., missing. Her sister who slept in an adjoining room also missed some jewellery from her dressing table. The value of the property stolen is Rs. 4,300. It appears that the doors of the bed rooms leading to the stair-case had been locked, but a window near the foot of the stair-case was found open and it is surmised that an entrance to the house had been effected this way.

Aziz Dehdusty residing in a bungalow next to the above complainant reports that at 11 p.m. on the 12th instant he retired to rest leaving a window and a door open. When he got up at 8 a.m. the next day, he found that during the night some one had entered the house and stolen small articles of jewellery from his room collectively valued at Rs. 349.

Kalyanji Thakar a commission agent arrived in Bombay about six days ago and put up at Bhatia Dharamsala, Bazar Gate. He reports to the police that between 4 and p.m. on the 13th instant when he went to a temple, his room was broken into and jewellery valued at Rs. 2,050 stolen.

Mr. D. R. Wilson, Deputy Manager of Evans, Fraser and Co., complains that their premises had been entered some time between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning and from the show cases gold and silver watches and some small jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 1,387-15-6 were stolen. The entrance appears to have been effected from a door on the first floor which is accessible from a side lane. Three safes were attempted but were not opened. Several keys and implements were found on the floor.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT TO A LADY.

On Tuesday morning at about 8 o'clock a tragic accident occurred to a Cutchi Bhatia lady named Vasubai (30) wife of Harchand Doongersy residing on the fourth floor of a house at Masjid Bunder. It appears Mr. Harchand was taking his bath under the water tap when he received information that his wife had fallen down from the fourth floor.

He immediately went down and found her unconscious. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she is lying in a precarious condition. It is not known under what circumstances she fell down but police enquiry is in progress.

GENERAL NADIR KHAN.

ARRIVING IN BOMBAY TOMORROW.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, writes under date 14th July:—

"The Central Khilafat Committee of India (Bombay) has organised a reception to His Excellency General Nadir Khan, Afghan Ambassador for France who reaches Bombay on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 11 a.m. by the B. B. and C. I. Mail on his way to Paris and alights at the Grant Road Station.

The Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay and other associations are cooperating."

ARRIVES AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 14.

General Nadir Khan, ex-Commander-in-Chief, Afghanistan, who is proceeding to Paris as Afghan Ambassador, arrived here to-night by the Bombay Mail and was given a warm reception by the Mussalmans and Hindus—mostly Khilafatists and Congressmen—at the railway station. The General was profusely garlanded and taken to Mian Abdul Aziz Barrister's house where he was entertained to a dinner. General Nadir Khan is to stay here in Nedou's Hotel for a day. He will leave to-morrow night for Bombay.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MORE LAND FOR BEGGARS' RELIEF.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday Mr. R. H. A Delves presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee. The letter stated that there were over 200 beggars in the camp at present at Rowli Hill, and that there was a congestion in the camp, which was under the management of the Salvation Army. The Committee now asked for some additional land at Rowli Hill for the extension of the Camp. The Chairman in his minutes wrote that there was idle land lying on the Hill, and asked that the Committee's demand for land (150 ft. by 30 ft.) might be granted. The Board agreed to the suggestion.

The Board then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking that the land on the West Chaupati Estate for a Municipal market, which the Corporation had agreed to purchase free-hold might be given to the Corporation as such by approaching the Government to resume it, as under schedule C the Board could only lease it for a maximum period of 99 years. The price paid was Rs. 62,445. The Board agreed to accept the suggestion of the Commissioner.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Harwood League—Staff vs. West Yorks Regt., Cooperage.

THURSDAY, July 17.

Voting Day for the Bombay Trades' Assn. Constituency to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Council.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 18.

S. S. "Caledonia" with English mails due to ... 3 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

July 16 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 17 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 10m; Sunset 7h 19m
July 18 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h 19m
July 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 11m Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 18m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 16th instant at 11.30 o'clock (S.T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Acceptance of partially urgent (triple rate) telegrams to the West Indies is suspended until further notice.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of 28th June were delivered in London on 14th July.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Amur Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 14th instant and is due to arrive here via regular calling ports on 10th August.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 a.m. (S.T.)

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) and after from day to day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) till the business on the Agenda is finished, at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14 July 1924, to 6a.m. of 15th July 1924.

Small-pox attacks 2 deaths 2. Cholera attack nil death nil. Plague attacks nil, death nil. Influenza attack nil death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 81.

Total mortality this day last year 66.

CALL TO B. P. C. C. VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the various Volunteer Corps to be present for the reception of His Excellency General Nadir Khan, who will visit Bombay on his way to Paris to take charge of the Afghan Embassy in France, arriving at the Grant Road Station by the Bombay-Peshawar Mail at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant (instead of Wednesday the 16th.)

THE SASSOON MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanic Institute was held on Tuesday at 6 p.m. in the Institute's Hall but before the proceedings commenced, Mr. J. A. Guider, the president, asked the press representatives to withdraw as he said it was a private meeting convened for the members only.

B. P. WOMEN GRADUATES UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, Miss Nesbit will give a lecture in English on "Settlement Work" to-morrow (Thursday), at the residence of Dr. Jerbanoo Mistri, Bonny Building, New Charni Road, opposite Girgaum Police Court at 5-30 p.m. All Ladies interested in the Subject are cordially invited.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) Music by the Bombay Chamber Orchestra under Mr. E. Behr.

PROGRAMME.

1. Intermezzo, "Fluerette D'Amour", Fletcher.
2. Air de Ballet "Les Tresors de Columbine", Beigo.
3. Chanson Triste Chant Sans Paroles, Tschaikowsky.
4. Humoreske, Dvorak.
5. Serenade "Pizzicate d'un Troubadour" Helmund.
6. Mazurka Russe, Glinka.

News Bulletin supplied by Rueter's and the Associated Press of India.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

Y. W. C. A. FANCY BAZAAR.

An attraction which promises to win favour with Bombay Folk is the Y.W.C.A. Fancy Bazaar which commences next Friday at the Town Hall. The numerous stalls have been stocked with useful articles and ever each will preside kindly ladies to help you in your purchases. The wants of "Young Eve" have been well studied and the "Powders and Perfumery" stall is sure to have a special appeal for her. Then those on the look-out for household articles at a reasonable price should not miss a visit to the "White Goods" stall where they are sure to pick up a real bargain. Two of the best Bands will be in attendance and concerts for both European and Indian Children are included—the concert for European Children will be on the 18th and for Indian Children on the 19th instant. Mrs. S. Cadell, the new President of the Y. W. C. A. will open the bazaar.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

United Provinces, North Eastern Circle, 11th July 1924:—Prospects of sugar cane are normal. Sowing of rice is nearing completion. It has been retarded by heavy and continuous rains in places.

Bengal week ending 9th July:—Rainfall was heavy in parts of north Bengal. Elsewhere the fall was light to moderate. Weeding of jute and autumn paddy continues in west Bengal districts and harvesting is going on low land tracts of north and east Bengal. Transplantation of winter paddy seedlings is proceeding but more rain is needed for operation in the west Bengal districts. Standing crops are doing well on the whole.

Assam 14th July:—Outturn of tea, autumn rice jute and prospects of sugarcane are normal.

Punjab week ending 7th July:—Light rain fell in parts of most districts except in west and south west and was useful. More rain is badly wanted. Standing crops are average to good. Kharif sowings continue to normal extent.

An Echo from Andamans.

BARISTER SAVARKAR'S LETTERS

to his brother Dr. Savarkar while in exile with two Photos.

Price Re. 1/- for Particulars write to:—

S. G. Chitale.

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3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
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BOMBAY

LOOK OUT FOR THIS WEEK'S

Indian Nationalist

ONE ANNA CONGRESS WEEKLY

(Edited by L. G. KHARE)

A PROFESSOR ON MAHATMA GANDHI.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1924.

EGYPTIAN PATRIOTS.

The idea that Saad Pasha Zaghlul stands for Egypt in the same sense in which Mahatma Gandhi stands for India has been far too readily accepted by writers in the Indian Nationalist Press, who must be now amazed to learn that there exists in Egypt an "extremist" party to whom Saad Pasha and his works are all anathema. The reason is that Saad Pasha, who was Minister of Education in Lord Cromer's time and has always been a very moderate nationalist, has been *treated* as an extremist by the post-war propaganda of the Allies because he was the spokesman of the minimum demands of Egypt in the way of "independence" at a time when British statesmen still meant to annex Egypt. That treatment made him for a while the hero of the Egyptian people, and when he was about to fall, from that high pedestal, the British reinstated him by the dramatic injustice of his deportation and internment. Now we read, first of an attempt to assassinate the poor old man and then that "the extremist Sheykh Shawish and a few others have been arrested."

Sheykh Abdul Aziz Ash-Shawish has always been a real leader of Egyptian nationalism. He has more genius in his little finger than is to be found in the whole bulk of Saad Pasha, but lacks the shrewdness and the social graces of the latter. So long as the parliamentary franchise in Egypt is restricted as it is at present, a man like Saad Pasha will remain ostensibly the nation's leader, and a man like Sheykh Abdul Aziz a mere fanatical outsider. But the sufferings in Egypt's cause which have dignified Zaghlul in his old age, have been luxury as compared to the sufferings which Shawish has endured for fourteen years without complaint and without the slightest diminution of his zeal and vigour. He is not the kind of man who would assassinate, or incite to the assassination of, an adversary; but he is a very vehement, direct opponent and his masterly use of the most eloquent and noble Arabic adds weight to his exceedingly direct attacks. The behaviour of Saad Pasha since he came to power in Egypt has been characterised by a fatuity which the court and the notables and the official Press agree to treat as charming on his part. Abdul Aziz Shawish, in the columns of "Al-Liwa," has been ruthlessly demolishing the complacency of the official idol whom he treats as "Saad" *tout court*) and, being well up in that idol's personal history, has done his work too well, arousing among Zaghlul's worshippers a degree of indignation far greater than would have attached to him if he had assailed Egyptian independence.

The act of a mad student—Egyptian students never went mad like that in days when Egypt was politely governed—affords a splendid excuse for arresting Sheykh Abdul Aziz—"the notorious Sheykh Shawish," "the fanatical Sheykh Shawish" as he has continually since 1907 has been called in circles hostile to Egyptian independence. He has been arrested so often by successive Governments in Egypt, deported so often, extradited so often, that he must have grown inured to loss of liberty. But he had returned to Egypt this time after a long exile in Turkey, as to a country which had won its independence. Whatever may be one's opinion of him—and he has impracticable points of character—he is undoubtedly a great Egyptian patriot, a true Muslim and a magnificent master of Arabic. One could understand a foreign Government objecting to his powerful and candid criticisms; but the present Government of Egypt claims to be an independent Government, so his arrest acquires fresh interest for the observer of Egyptian progress. Sheykh Abdul Aziz Ash-Shawish, we may be sure, will take it philosophically, will say that Saad is as big a fool as Allenby, and will reluctantly admit that the best Government he has known in Egypt, the one which had most care for an Egyptian's rights and liberties, was the Government of the great Lord Cromer. It would seem that Saad Pasha has not learnt the lesson of his own experience, that a popular man's arrest is the first step to his leadership, in modern Egypt.

THE RENT ACT.

The landlords of Bombay have taken alarm at the agitation set up by the tenants, and the resolution proposed to be moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council in Poona for the extension of the Rent Act for a few years more. An Association has now been formed by the landlords and at the meeting held on Saturday a resolution was passed requesting Government that the Rent Act may be allowed to lapse, as the necessity for it no longer exists. No one has the slightest objection to the landlords in the city forming themselves into an Association to protect their rights and ventilate their grievances. We submit, however, that these gentlemen are protesting too much about their own innocence and goodness and exaggerating the dishonesty of the tenants. If there are tenants in the city, who want to make some money out of the present restrictions on the landlords, there are landlords who are harrassing the tenants and making their lives miserable. We do not think that charges of dishonesty could be levelled at the majority of tenants in the city, and we are glad that some of the speakers conceded that there were a few good tenants in Bombay to redeem the name of that unfortunate class. The lengthy memorial proposed to be submitted to Government has put forward no new arguments worth the name. We do not think that such arguments as "encroachments" on private rights, "confiscation," and "liberty of the subject," though they are very good catch-phrases, have any application in this connection. The point is that a few landlords in Bombay have a monopoly of the housing supply in the city and in these bad times they should not be allowed to put the screw on the large majority of residents. In every civilised country in the world, the State has done its best to curb the unreasonable demands of monopolists, and we see no reason why India should be made an exception to that general rule. Even in England, in spite of the powerful voice of the vested interests, not only has the Rent Act been extended, but its scope has also been widened. About the housing accommodation in Bombay, even the landlords have freely admitted that no very many new houses have been built recently, which is mainly due to the depressing times through which the city is passing and the consequent scarcity of money. There is a strong demand for housing accommodation, but the people are too poor to pay the high rents asked. The large number of vacant houses in fashionable localities in Bombay is a proof positive that very few people are now in a position to pay high rents. The repeal of the Act at this stage would spell a disaster to the whole of Bombay, and would fall with special severity on numberless poor people. In Calcutta the Council has passed, against the wishes of Government, a resolution for the extension of the Rent Act, and we have no doubt but that the Bombay Council will do the same. The smaller business premises will suffer equally with others if they are excluded from the scope of the Act. We can quite sympathise with the wail of the landlords that prices of properties have gone down considerably, since the phenomenal war time boom, but this lowering of prices is general. If people who purchased properties at fabulous prices are now unable to get a decent return on them, they have to blame themselves for it, and it is unreasonable to ask Government to come to their help. It is clear that no improvement has taken place in the conditions in the city to warrant the Council in allowing the Rent Act to lapse. The middle classes in Bombay still find it difficult to secure houses at reasonable rents. We are aware that the Improvement Trust is against the Rent Act, and for very good reason. The Improvement Trust are a big landlord and their large vested interests suffer. We hope all these protests notwithstanding Mr. Nariman and his supporters in the Legislative Council will stand by the large majority of people in the city.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Indian Government Loan of 1945-55 is a limited offer for Rs. 15 crores and is issued in two forms, the 5 per cent. Bonds of 1933 issued at 98¼, and the main loan issued at 99 and carrying interest at 5 per cent. and being repayable not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955. Both these forms of the Loan adopt the vicious feature of war-time borrowing, inasmuch as the issues are made free from income tax. This expedient of pledging away the sovereign rights of the people not only handicaps financial administration and reform, but also speaks badly for the public credit of the country. Even during the darkest hour of the war, Britain never adopted this doubtful expedient of an impecunious and discredited Government; and we can see no reason why six years after the close of the war the Government of India should continue such doubtful tactics. Moreover, the other feature of a definite period of burden,—the twenty years during which the Government cannot redeem this debt,—is an equally objectionable legacy from War Finance, which it is high time the financiers in India learnt to dispense with. We recognise the need to tempt the capitalist; but we do not see the utility of creating fixed term burdens, which mortgage the resources of the country for close upon a generation. The temptation to the lender would probably be as effective in the long run if the issue price was slightly lower, while the economy to the State in the freedom for redemption would more than counter-balance any loss resulting from a lower issue price. The improvement, ardently expected all round in the world economic conditions, will affect the price of money as of other commodities. The investor, if he is shrewed and knows his intrest, will also appreciate the advantage of a freedom to exchange or convert his holding into some more paying proposition immediately the industrial outlook brightens. But in this arrangement, while the capitalist investor has every advantage, the State is burdened with a fixed term load, at a relatively high rate of interest, irrespective of any benefit accruing out of the improvement in public credit in, for example, the next decade.

As for the class which may be induced to subscribe, as we have already remarked on another occasion, the flotation may be a success if the investor does not find any safe, sound, and paying alternative to this Government Loan. But the high Bank-rate, to remedy which no steps have been taken so far as we can see, with the exception of the fiat money created by the Government *ad hoc*, and without bearing anything like an intelligible proportion either to the total amount of currency in circulation, or to the needs of the business community, cannot but prove dissuasive to the ordinary first investor in these securities. The great banks and financing houses cannot afford to lock up their monies; they invest in these securities only to have a means, ready and liquid, to obtain the necessary finance in their own emergencies from the Imperial Bank. But this mode of financing loses all its attraction when the banks have to pay far more to the party which in their emergency accommodates them than they can obtain from these loans. In the circumstances, we are by no means sanguine about the success of this loan from the point of view of the yield, though it may be that the easy and immediate accommodation by the Imperial Bank, which has reduced its rate with surprising and suspicious rapidity, may tempt those with unemployed money to manipulate in these funds. Altogether, however, this Loan is no index of returning sanity in the financial administration of India, for it shows that the administration continues to cherish all the war-time mistakes,—with a few of the special brand added subsequently to make weight, so to speak.

POSTAL GRACE.

That the Indian Postal Department is run less on legal lines and more on those of official grace, pure and simple, has been brought home to us in a vivid manner by a perusal of the correspondence that has passed between Messrs. Hari Lall and Co. Bankers, Wadhwan Camp, on the one hand, and various postal officials, ranging from a Superintendent of post offices to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Secretary, Industry and Labour Department Government of India, on the other. Messrs. Hari Lall and Co., had posted a registered letter on 8th January 1920 from the Wadhwan Camp post office. Not receiving any acknowledgment of the same nor the letter itself, they addressed complaints to the Postal Department within the prescribed period. The Department appears to have been too busy at the time either to acknowledge the receipt of the complaint or to institute any enquiries into the matter, but after a lapse of upwards of *two years* it sent a reply to Messrs. Hari Lall that the final disposal of the registered letter could not be traced and that no compensation could be given for it. Further representations on the part of the bankers elicited the characteristic reply from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, which was upheld later by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, that compensation for loss of any article entrusted to the Department is sanctioned "solely as an act of grace" and not in consequence of any legal liability. The Postmaster-General, however, has declined to show his "grace" and the Director-General and the Secretary, Industry and Labour Department, to whom Messrs. Hari Lall successively appealed, have both refused to interfere with the decision. We were loth to believe that it could be possible that a Department to which crores worth of articles are handed over annually by the public of this country for transmission to various destinations, offered no legal guarantee to compensate the owners for any loss of or damage to these articles during the transmission. But like Messrs. Hari Lall we too are confronted by the Department with clause 116 of the Post and Telegraph Guide which, indeed, says that the Postmaster-General may grant to the sender, or at his request, to the addressee, "solely as an act of grace, and not in consequence of any legal liability," compensation up to a limit of Rs. 25 for the loss of any letter, etc. If it be asked why compensation has not been granted to Messrs. Hari Lall even as a matter of pure "grace," section (d) of the same clause clinches the matter by providing that "the decision of the Director-General on all questions of compensation shall be final"—which amounts to the same thing as saying "I am monarch of all I survey; my right there is none to dispute." The Postal Department is, no doubt, as firmly convinced as the Political or Home Departments of the Government of India, that Indians love autocracy above everything else; but acts of gracelessness of the above type on the part of the Department must make the public think: What is the use of registering a letter?

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Patel and Section 124-A.

Commenting on the savage sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment inflicted the other day on Mr. Pragji K. Desai by the District Magistrate of Surat under Section 124-A, we pointed out that it was time the Nationalist Party in the Legislature gave its attention to the amending, if not the repealing, of the political sections of the Indian Penal Code. We are glad Mr. V. J. Patel has lost no time in moving in the matter and has drafted, for introduction in the September session of the Legislative Assembly, two Bills of which the object is to repeal the repressive laws and to amend Section 124-A. It is hardly necessary to labour the point that among the chief weapons in the hands of the bureaucracy by the use of which the present system of government is maintained and the people of India are prevented from coming into their own, are the repressive laws and section 124-A. Section 124-A, as Mahatma Gandhi told the judge who tried him, is prince among the political sections of the Indian Penal Code designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen. It was under this section that the Mahatma was sentenced to six years' imprisonment: the same term to which the late Lokmanya was sentenced under the same section. There could be no greater condemnation of the law of sedition as defined in that section than that the two Indians, who have done more than all others to create among their countrymen the will to be free, should have been charged and sentenced under it. Mr. Patel's Bill, unfortunately, does not seek to amend the law of sedition itself, bringing it into accord with the changed and changing political status of the country. Nor does it make it obligatory that all "seditious" offences should be tried with the help of a jury. We trust Mr. Patel or some other member of the Assembly will take steps to remedy these defects.

A Modest Demand.

As for the specific amendment in the law which Mr. Patel intends to secure by his Bill, namely, the abolition of the sentence of transportation for life or for any shorter term or of fine as punishment for sedition, there can be no two opinions. As Mr. Patel himself says in the statement of Objects and Reasons of his Bill, persons convicted of sedition are not criminals of ordinary type but mostly well-educated and distinguished men not accustomed to manual labour, and the political history of the last five years has clearly shown that persons convicted of offences against the State have not only been invited to take part in the councils of Government but have also been entrusted with the sole administration of a country. Mr. Patel rightly adds that public welfare does not necessitate transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment. In England, it is not necessary to add, prisoners under sentence for sedition or seditious libel are treated as misdemeanants of the first division. The reform that Mr. Patel demands is thus both modest and long over-due. By another Bill Mr. Patel seeks to repeal the Bengal State Prisons Regulation No. 3 of 1818, the Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners (Madras) No. 2 of 1819, the Bombay Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners No. 25 of 1827, the State Prisoners Act of 1850, the Act for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts in the Punjab enacted originally in 1867 and the Prevention of Seditions Meetings Act of 1911. These Regulations, Mr. Patel contends, were necessary at the time as the Penal Code was non-existent but today they have no justification to remain on the Statute-Book. The argument by itself would be conclusive, were not the retention of these measures as well as the Seditious Meetings Acts and the Criminal Law Amendment Act indefensible on the ground that they arm the executive with extra-legal powers and are thus a violation of the elementary liberties of the people.

Social Chaos.

The chaos which the war has caused in European Society can be found reflected in the literature of every country—such of it as can be reckoned as sincere. There are always the manifestly insincere among the writers whose object is to provide a narcotic for the people who are tired of chaos. These depict ideal love, romance, fidelity, restraints of decency and refinements of chivalry which have almost altogether disappeared. The sincere upon the other hand are more crudely and brutally materialistic than ever in the history of the world before. "Let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die" is their motto; their only sentiment, and that implied not stated, is self-pity for being alive at all. There is no such thing as a standard of morality to be observed. Most of the restraints of decency imposed in pre-war days are food for ridicule, and there is nothing sacred. Age is no longer venerable, nor is womanhood divine. Chivalry has gone by the board, and woman is in all respects as callous, as self-seeking and as vile as man. The above reflections are the result of a course we have been taking of post-war "intellectual" fiction both in French and English. The most hopeful of all the writers we have come across is M. Victor Marguerite, who in two novels—*La Garconne* and *Le Compagnon*—has faced the moral *debacle* squarely and accepting it as an insuperable fact has reconstructed his opinions with regard to the relations of the sexes on a base including it. For him the woman is henceforth as free as the man. She leads her independent life from about the same age, and if every young man may sow his wild oats, so may every young woman, before marriage. Marriage, in the former sense, he does not recognise; free unions, terminable at the woman's will, are the ideal for the future. It seems to us, to make the chaos worse than ever. And the results of such a system as that foreshadowed with so much complacency by M. Marguerite after two or three generations, are for us unimaginable. There is some kind of pendulum in human nature which makes things right themselves when they go too far wrong, in spite of prophecies. And wrong beyond description is the general tenour of the social life of Europe since the war in the opinion of all Orientals. We are reminded of the saying of an Indian boy in London when asked if he would wish to take a bride from Europe: "I will not take an English girl", he said, "for fear that I might have a son who would grow up and call me 'old bean'."

THE GITA.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

I have always read with great interest all that has appeared in the columns of 'The Chronicle" under a heading of which "The Gita" forms a part, but nothing interested me so much as Munshi Mahmud Khan's letter published on 11th July. I do not claim to know anything of the Koran and am not going into the various points raised. I wish, however, to point out that I find one idea underlying all these publications, viz., that "The Gita" occupies in Hinduism a place like that which the Koran occupies in the system of Islam. This idea is wrong and therefore I have not joined the two in my heading by a co-ordinative conjunction. If at all you want to find some book or books answering in Hinduism to the position which the Koran occupies in the Islamic Faith, you will have to take the "Vedas." Of course even Vedas will not be quite a satisfactory correspondent; because Hindu scriptures occupy an almost interminable period in their composition. The Upanishads followed the Vedas and then followed numerous philosophical systems. Hinduism was never a stereotyped religious system until as late as perhaps the sixth century after Christ. Of course, I am speaking very roughly as I must be allowed to, claiming, as we Hindus do, a civilisation which has to be measured in thousands of years. The Bhagwatgita is only a treatise of conduct. It is an ethical work, a philosophical work. It is given a place of authority and reverence on a par with the Upanishads only and never with the Vedas. The Gita or the God's song is so very popular for two reasons: first, that it is very short and easily recitable every day; and secondly, it is very musical and modern in style, so that it is easily understood and pleasantly sung. The very modern style will negative any claim made for the Gita to occupy a place answering to the "Holy Koran." The Gita is a very beautiful and authoritative digest. But a digest is a different thing from the scriptures themselves. It is such a difficult thing even to write of Hinduism in a language and a style intelligible to men of other Faiths. For, I feel that even the word "digest" is not quite accurate in describing the Gita which is reputed to have been actually uttered by an incarnation of God. If such a Being speaks, how can we hold the expressed words to be a "digest"? In the absence of an exact word, however, I use "digest" as the nearest approach to what I want to express. When I say this, I speak of all provinces of India except the Dravidian part, which answers to the Madras Presidency of which it is such a hard job to speak. Ancient Indian History is still a very nebulous commodity. Outside the Madras Presidency, the Gita does not occupy a place on a par with the Vedas. No proposition or conclusion based on Gita will, therefore, be binding on Hindus outside the Madras Presidency (of which I deliberately refrain from saying anything) in the sense in which one based on the "Holy Coran" will be binding on Musalmans.

Buddha and Mahomed.

To institute a comparison between Buddha and Mahomed as Avatars is not only wrong, but it calculated to create mischief. Buddha was born a Hindu and was only a great reformer saint (call him Avatar, if you please). The Prophet Mahomed was born "not a Hindu." To argue that because Hinduism absorbed Buddhism, therefore, it can absorb Mahomedanism is, to use a very charitable term, wrong. In saying this, I do not underrate Islam. I only point out the *cardinal* difference between the position of Buddha and of Prophet

(Continued on page 7.)

EXPERTS' REPORT.

PROPOSED INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

DEBATE ON FOREIGN OFFICE VOTE.

LONDON, July 14.

On the resumption of the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates in the House of Commons to-day carefully worded speeches were made by Messrs. Asquith and Baldwin with an evident desire not to embarrass the Government on the eve of the Inter-Allied Conference. Mr. Asquith urged that any assurance with regard to the security to be given to France ought to be a part of Britain's general undertaking under the Covenant of the League and in the second place a similar security should be offered to Germany. In the third place Germany must be admitted to the membership of the League of Nations and have a seat on the Council. The Empire should guarantee France and Germany. He emphasised the desirability of consulting the Empire and carrying it with us in order to achieve the object of the League.

Mr. Baldwin expressed sympathy with Mr. Asquith's argument.

Mr. MacDonald said that the question whether the Dawes' Report sought to impose on Germany obligations not legally within the interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles would be reported on by legal experts to the Conference. He said that France had come to regard the Treaty of Versailles as something akin to the Ark of the Covenant. Any suggestion to put it aside would arouse strong fears. Similar feeling was entertained as regards any suggestion for the modification of the operations of the Reparations Commission. We must, however, be very careful that France did not extend the legal provisions of the Treaty. Referring to the probability of American participation Mr. MacDonald said that practical difficulties would at once prevent the official appointment at present. The only thing hitherto clear was that if there was going to be an American on the Reparations Commission France would insist on an extra appointment to it, by the reason of the fact that the Experts' Report could only be put into operation on floating of a forty million loan his duties being confined to safeguarding the creditors.

Mr. MacDonald said that the language of the White Paper was left purposely vague. The minimum they were seeking was a satisfactory security for the creditor with a minimum change. There would be an American on the Reparations Commission with power to speak and vote when default was being considered. The Spa Agreement would certainly not to be considered in London. He was most anxious that these questions should not be quarrelled about preliminary to the Inter-Allied Conference at which the Dawes' Report alone would be considered and put into operation. The Reparations Commission was political rather than judicial. Certainly with regard to the Ruhr Commission it had been scrapped and the subsequent action taken not by the Reparations Commission but by the Governments acting not together but on their own initiative. Undermining the security by political action was the problem to be faced. The position he took up was that the creditor should have security which would be satisfactory to him. The preparation of the programme of sanctions would only mean giving Germany warning of how in the event of default she would be punished. Nobody would be so foolish. All that could be hoped was that the Conference which would begin on Wednesday would be regarded as a non-recurrent opportunity not only for the Allies to reunite, but for them to unite on the work of pacifying Europe.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADVICE TO PREMIER.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain after a recital of what he described as Mr. MacDonald's errors with a view to their avoidance in future proceeded to outline a policy which he recommended for the consideration of the Premier. He said that first we should frankly accept and uphold the Treaty of Versailles as the only possible basis of public law in Europe. Secondly, we should make the maintenance of the Entente with France the cardinal object of our policy. Thirdly, we should make Germany's observance of her obligations, no less the cardinal feature and in return if Germany accepted and loyally fulfilled the obligation now presented we should be prepared to respect Germany's integrity and welcome her back to the comity of nations. We should seek to secure association of the United States wherever possible. He suggested another Dawes' Committee appointed by the Reparations Commission might be helpful for securing the results desired. The Foreign Office vote was eventually agreed to and the debate terminated.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION OF DOMINIONS.

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked what arrangements were reached at concerning the representation of the Dominions at the Inter-Allied Conference.

Mr. Macdonald replied that Government was still communicating with the Dominions' Governments in that respect.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked if a statement would be made to-morrow or before the Conferences so that the public of the Dominions would know before-hand exactly what arrangements had been made.

Mr. Macdonald said that an announcement would be made as soon as the matter was arranged.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Replying to Mr. Thomas Johnstone, Mr. Thomas said that Government did not contemplate that the Empire Economic Conference would be held this year.

INSULT TO JAPANESE CONSUL IN E. AFRICA.

Replying to Mr. Batey Mr. Thomas, undertook to inquire into the allegation that the Japanese Consul in Africa was refused hotel accommodation in Mombasa on the occasion of his tour in East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

Replying to questions Mr. Thomas said that he did not propose to appoint a representative Indian on the East African Committee the membership of which had not been decided on the basis of representation of local interests. He had no doubt that the Committee would have ample opportunity of ascertaining the views of the Indians on matters within the terms of reference.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

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SITUATION IN INDIA.

DIE-HARDS AT IT AGAIN!

LORD OLIVIER TO MAKE STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Lords next Monday Lord Peel will draw attention to the present situation in India and will ask for a full statement of policy. Lord Olivier is expected to make an important statement.—Reuter.

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 14.

The Indian Colonies Committee completed the Kenya discussions with Mr. Thomas to-day. The discussions on Tanganyika will be completed shortly.—Reuter.

FEDERATION OF E. AFRICAN PROTECTORATES.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

LONDON, July 14.

It is understood that a warrant appointing a Royal Commission on the question of a Federation of the East African Protectorates and Dependencies is being issued shortly. Precise terms of reference are being settled in accordance with the recommendatios of the Southborough Committee. Sir Hugh Clifford is mentioned in the Parliamentary circles as likely to be the chairman of the Commission, and Messrs. Ormshy-Gore, Church, and Berkeley members of the Commons as members. —Reuter.

MACLAREN LANDS AT A LAKE.

LONDON, July 14.

Tokio.—Squadron Leader Maclaren landed at Kashimuge lake in Eterofu, an island of the Kurile group.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION PAGEANT.

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Harry Brittain Mr. Lunn said that it was arranged to throw open at the performances at the pageant of the Empire Exhibition nearly half of the total accommodation at the stadium free of charge to the public. Government had arrived at this decision despite sacrifice of revenue because Government realised that the pageant was not merely a magnificent spectacle, but also an educational instrument of the hightst value. He desired to give all classes especially the children every facility for witnessing.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU AT AHMEDABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this morning from Bombay. She was given a hearty ovation at the station. She is staying in the Ashram and will return to Bombay to-night by the Bombay Mail.

LATER

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here to-day from Bombay and had an interview with Mr. Gandhi in connection with her tour in South and East Africa and the present political situation. At the desire of Mr. Gandhi she intends to travel in Sind and Northern India to bring about better feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans. She leaves for Bombay to-night and returns here after about ten days.

PRESENTS TO MRS. NAIDU.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, July 15.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's valuable presents from South Africa numbering more than three hundred will be shortly exhibited for public benefit by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

AKALI AGITATION.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

MATTER LEFT TO MEN ON THE SPOT

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Prof. Richards said that he was aware of the extreme writings of a section of the Press in connection with the Akali agitation. The policy of the Punjab Government which was fully approved of by the Government of India and Lord Olivier was to maintain order and public security by consistently applying the law against all offenders and at the same time to neglect no means of arriving at a stable and equitable solution of the matters in controversy with due regard to all interests affected.

Col. Yate declared that the Akali agitation had now become a purely political and revolutionary movement without any religious features whatsoever. He asked if the Government of India would take steps to suppress the movement.

Sir Henry Craik suggested that the matter should be left to the Governor of the Punjab and his assistants.

Prof. Richards agreed with Sir H. Craik's suggestion and said that the movement had always been partly political and partly religious.

IMPENDING REVISION OF PAY.

Replying to Sir Philip Richardson Prof. Richards said that it was understood that the Government of India was considering, in connection with the impending revision of pay, the question of granting to army officers proceeding to Burma from India a special allowance on account of increased cost of living in Burma.—Reuter.

JATHAS TO JAITO.

CHANGE IN PROCEDURE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 15.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has decided to make a change in the procedure hitherto adopted with regard to the despatch of Jathas to Jaito. Up to the present it has been regularly despatching Jathas of about 25 Akalis every day to Jaito with a view to performing the Akhand Path. These Jathas have been despatched after the usual ceremonies have been performed and the vow taken in front of the Akal Takht at Amritsar. After passing through Muktsar in the Ferozepore District these Jathas have reached Jaito almost everyday and have been formally arrested by the Nabha authorities on refusing to comply with the State orders and have been removed to Bawal a distant place whence they have returned via Delhi or Bhatinda. This practice has continued for about a year. A few months after it was started those released at Bawal were instructed to proceed to Bhai Pheru where there is a dispute as to the possession of Gurdwara land. At Bhai Pheru these Jathas have been regularly arrested on a charge of criminal trespass and most of them are undergoing imprisonment. The Parbandhak Committee has now decided to discontinue this procedure and to cease sending daily Jathas. They will be replaced by Shahidi Jathas of five hundred each which will be sent at short intervals. The Parbandhak Committee contemplates making arrangements to send Jathas to Bhai Pheru direct from Amritsar.

The two festival days of Bakrid and Taroo have passed off quietly.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

ACTIVITY IN DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, July 15.

There has been much activity in Downing Street to-day in preparation for Conference to-morrow. The weekly meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day instead of to-morrow in order to leave Mr. Ramsay MacDonald free to devote his whole attention to the Conference. It is understood that the Cabinet discussed the questions of foreign policy likely to be raised at the Conference. Mr. Thomas held further meeting with Dominions representatives at the Colonial Office with regard to the representation of the Dominions at the Conference. Over one hundred foreign official visitors will be in London by to-morrow and it is expected that the following will represent their countries.—Britain, —MacDonald and Snowden; United States. —Kellogg and Colonel Logan; France.—Herriot, Clemental and Nollet and possibly Foch; Italy.—Destefani Finance Minister, Olenava and Marchese Dellattoretta; Japan.—Hayashi and Ishii; Belgium.—Theunis and Hymans. Portugal, Serbia Rumania and Greece will also be represented.—Reuter.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

LONDON, July 14.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Edward Hamilton Wallace as a Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court in succession to Sir William Ayling who is retiring.—Reuter.

DEATH OF PIONEER TRADE UNIONIST.

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Robert Applegarth, Trade Union pioneer, died to-day at the age of 90.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST ZAGLUL.

ORIGIN ATTRIBUTED TO BERLIN.

DISCOVERY OF DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, July 14.

Cairo.—Documents have been discovered suggesting a conspiracy against Zaglul which was hatched in Berlin.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

ZAGLUL READY FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Macdonald replying to Mr. Lumley said that Zaglul Pasha had expressed his readiness to enter into negotiations with the British Government, but the date of the meeting had not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

QUESTION OF INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Lansbury Prof. Richards said that the Legislative Assembly was not consulted before Lord Hardinge had been appointed to represent India at the meeting of the League of Nations in September. It was not usual for the executive Governments to consult Legislatures in making such appointments. The delegates were appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of State for India acting in consultation with the Government of India. Effort was made to discover whether the delegates represented the views and opinions of representative Indians on the national and international questions.—Reuter.

REBELLION IN BRAZIL.

REBELS PREPARING FOR MARCH ON RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

LONDON, July 14.

Buenos Aires.—According to a news from the frontier persons arriving from Santos declare that 15,000 rebels in Sao Paulo armed with artillery are preparing for a march on Rio de Janeiro. The Federal detachment of Marines was wiped out. 200 were wounded and removed to hospital in Sao Paulo.—Reuter.

ADVERTISING CONVENTION OF EUROPE.

LONDON, July 14.

The First International Advertising Convention of Europe, attended by over 5,000 delegates from all over the world, was opened to-day by the Prince of Wales at the Palace of Industry at Wembley Exhibition. The palace was decorated with flowers and flags of different countries. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Kellog, the American Ambassador, were present. The Prince of Wales had an enthusiastic reception, the assembly rising and singing the National Anthem and cheering for several minutes. Lord Burnham welcomed the delegates.

The Prince of Wales said, advertising aimed at providing a world-wide freer exchange of commodities at a lower cost of distribution resulting in the reduction of prices and unemployment.

Mr. Kellog said, he believed that the Inter-Allied Conference in London would solve the greatest economic problem that had confronted Europe for generations. Mr. Thomas welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 5.)

saults and an order has been issued by the District Magistrate under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting the carrying of lathis in public places.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS AT NAGPUR

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 15.

The Hindu-Muslim tension is going from bad to worse day by day. Occasional street fighting is still going on. As a result of street fight yesterday twelve persons were injured and removed to the Mayo Hospital. This morning three persons including two Hindu Railway clerks while going to their duties were assaulted by the Mahomedans, while one Mahomedan received severe injuries from the Hindus. The police are trying their best to keep order and give relief.

BAKRID AT ALIGARH.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, July 15.

The Bakrid festival passed off quietly. Local authorities had taken precautionary measures.

AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Bakrid passed off quietly.

AT PATNA.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, July 14.

Bakri Id passed off quietly.

BAKRI ID IN DELHI.

RIOTING IN SADAR BAZAAR

FIRING BY THE MILITARY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 15.

To-day the riots had its origin in that, the Mahomedans, who wanted to take a bull through a prohibited area in Sadar Bazar where mostly Hindus were residing, were prevented from doing so by the Police pickets posted there and inspite of the fact that the Deputy Commissioner's proclamation prohibiting them from marching through that road was read out to them they tried to force an entrance at about noon through the Police pickets which resulted in a scuffle and the officer in charge of the pickets ordered a lathi charge. Soon after this Hindu Mohallas were attacked on all sides of the Sadar and the military with armoured cars were called in. The crowds in various gullies got out of control and the military had to fire. No one was dead from firing but before that several persons were wounded and a few dead. Their total number is not available. Mahomedans, it is reported, generally concealed their dead and wounded. Altogether six deaths have been noticed and the wounded run to over a hundred. The tragic part of this day's fight is that some butchers who were living behind Mohallas went inside Hindu houses and inflicted wounds on the people, including some women. One house was set on fire and a temple was forced open where its idols were broken. The fight lasted till four p.m. Police have posted strong pickets with reinforcements of cavalry in the Sadar Bazar and are trying all their best to avoid any further trouble, fearing which, the inhabitants feel very insecure.

DELHI, July 15.

In spite of police precautions fighting recommenced to-day in Delhi as a result of an allegation that the Hindus yesterday prevented a cow from being taken in procession through the city yesterday. Members of both communities assembled in large numbers this morning. The Hindus concentrated for the most part on the eastern side of the Sadar Bazar bridge while the Mahomedans were to the west. The reserve had to be called out, also the armoured cars. A few shops that had been opened were at once closed and at the first alarm the taxis and tongas that were in the Fatehpuri district disappeared in all directions. Rioting is taking place at Sadar Pahad Dhiraj and Bada. Pahad Dhiraj was the scene of a disturbance on Friday.

NAGPUR DISTURBANCES.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 15.

The following Press communique relating to the Hindu-Moslem disturbances has been issued:—Saturday the 12th instant being Asad Ekadashi a number of Hindu religious processions went to the temple of Jagannath. Careful police arrangements had been made to prevent any disturbance while the processions were passing mosques and everything went off quietly until late in the afternoon when a Mahomedan who was in a house near one of the mosques started abusing the organiser of one of the processions after the latter had passed the mosque. A stone was thrown from the house which hit a Hindu in the street below. The crowd then became excited but a District Superintendent of Police who was on the spot intervened at once and order was quickly restored. A criminal case has been instituted against the person who is alleged to have thrown the stone.

On the 13th only one procession which was to pass a mosque took place. This passed off peaceably without incident and after the procession had dispersed the Police force was marched off. Three-quarters of an hour later another procession which was returning along Itwara Road was objected to by some Mahomedans who were in a mosque situated thirty paces from the road and separated from it by houses. The objection was groundless and three Sub-Inspectors accompanying the procession ordered it to pass on. Some distance further along the road a man following about fifty yards behind was assaulted by some Mahomedans with lathis. Stone throwing then started and a large and angry crowd assembled at the cross roads by the Tahsil. As soon as news of this affair was received a Deputy Superintendent of Police and two other officers hastened to the spot and the stone throwing then stopped. The Mahomedans, however, who had been in hiding appeared on the road and were attacked at once and severely beaten with lathis before intervention was possible. As soon as the officers got to the spot the attackers ran away. Shortly afterwards the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the District Magistrate arrived followed by a police force. Order was soon restored and the crowd was gradually persuaded to move off and disperse.

Late in the evening isolated assaults occurred on two Hindus and one Mahomedan but their assailants disappeared before the police could get to the spot. The night passed without further incident. On the 14th instant several isolated assaults occurred in quarters occupied by Koshtis and Momins which adjoin each other. The night passed quietly but early this morning a few isolated assaults occurred in the same quarter, one Mahomedan being admitted to hospital. The total number of persons admitted to hospital so far is 13, two of whom are seriously injured. Twenty-three out-patients have been treated. Special police arrangements have been made for patrolling the city in order to prevent as-

(Continued in Column 4.)

POTENCY OF CHARKHA.

FULFIL THE CHIEF'S PROGRAMME!

MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 15.

Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali came here a couple of days ago and Maulana Mahomed Ali in a meeting of Congress workers made the following statement:—

"Our inactivity ever since Mahatma Gandhi was incarcerated more than two years ago has demonstrated to the entire world what poor followers we make even when the compensating Providence gives to our country so great a Leader. We would not start a campaign of Civil Disobedience on his arrest, because, forsooth, Mahatma had himself asked us not to do so. But what prevented our carrying out the programme of constructive work to which he had pinned his faith and which he had implored us not to neglect? The world knows how we wasted precious months and years doing little beyond waiting upon the Providence for our great Leader's release. At long last even that release was secured, mainly it must be confessed, through his own suffering which even such a Government as this could not for its own sake allow to end in death within the prison walls. And then we waited for his recovery and for the lead that, all acknowledge, he alone could give to the country. He has now recovered if not completely as no one who has seen him at Juhu and Sabarmati can pretend to think, then at least sufficiently to give the lead to his distracted people. No body who knew him at all, would expect him to favour violence. True to himself he once more preaches the doctrine of winning victory through suffering cheerfully; borne by oneself rather than caused to the enemy. I have met no man yet who whatever his religious creed about the use of force has told me that India is ready to win her freedom by resorting to violence. Even those who scoff at "vegetable Swaraj" won without the use of violence have no plans for a campaign of violence. All that they seem to think is that sporadic, uncontrolled violence may somehow break-out here and there and somehow result in a general war of independence and succeed to such an extent as somehow to give us Swaraj. All past experience is against such wild imaginings and no leader of his people could counsel such mad enterprises. We have neither the weapons of war nor an organised body of disciplined men prepared to make great sacrifices which every war entails. Let it be remembereded that the meanest soldier in the army marching forth to battle is prepared to give up ever so much more than the strictest programme of Non-co-operation requires us to do. An indolent, wistful desire for war can lead us nowhere except to confusion and chaos and every political leader in India to-day is bound definitely to reject it. A war without plan, without weapons and without army means nothing less than driving a sheep to the slaughter and no one, with any humanity in him, could contemplate such resort to violence. Judging by the results likely to ensue no political leader would tolerate a mad enterprise of which sure and certain retribution would in all likelihood make it impossible for Indians to raise their heads again for one or two generations.

AHIMSA.

I have purposely dwelt at some length on this aspect of violence because I desire that even those who do not share Mahatma Gandhi's religious creed of *Ahimsa* could think the matter out for themselves and definitely reject all idea of resort to violence for our emancipation. I am sure there are not many who seriously hold another view on the subject, but during the last two years a good many loose ideas have been floating about and it is time we got them entirely out of the way. This is essential if we mean to do anything.

As for Mahatma himself violence in all forms and for any purpose is against his religious belief. He would win his victory through his own suffering and ours. And with a knowledge of the humankind unsurpassed by any in this country, inspite of all scoffs who think they are practical only because they are petty. He purposes for the beginners in his school of suffering only the lightest of lessons. He has given up no item of boycott himself nor would he have us give up any though he is far from refusing to sympathise with our weakness. Very boycott stands where it did before, but knowing our weakness he asks us to concentrate only on one which is the easiest of all, viz, the boycott of all foreign cloth and the exclusive use of all hand-woven and hand-spun Indian cloth by all those who desire the complete exclusion of foreign fabrics. But our stalwarts say this is too tame. Systematic organised use of force is out of the question as all agree. Haphazard, sporadic, uncontrolled violence is, as I have shown, nothing short of mad folly. Other items of non-co-operation programme are too hard and charkha is too tame. What then is left for us to do? Protests even with the prefix "indignant" are idle and smack of sterile moderation and barren liberalism. And yet that is all that in the last resort the activities of those who have gone to the Councils really mean unask my fellow countrymen to imagine the effect on the masses if it becomes generally less they can soon leave the Councils and go to the masses to give the only possible meaning to their "indignant protests". At Cocanada I had nothing better than the Mahatma's charkha to offer to the name and to-day he himself has nothing better to offer. I pass over the joy and peace that those who have learned to spin well find in charkha. I also pass over the vast possibilities of hand-spinning and khadi regarded even as a schooling in patriotism and discipline. I would only

(Continued on next page.)

OUR SIMLA LETTER.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

GOVT. PLANS ABOUT LEE REPORT.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S OPPORTUNITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 11.

To attempt to write a newsy letter from Simla at a time when the transactions of the Government of India are confined to the Secretariat and especially when I take advantage of the wires on all important occasions is, indeed, not a small job. But I feel I must not deprive your readers of a survey of the conditions that prevail here and a glimpse of what are likely to happen in the immediate future. For, after all, it is out small bits of new as they are at present that the big events of the future often occur and it would, therefore, be not unjustifiable on my part to chronicle the thoughts that are current in the Olympic heights, leaving to your shrewd readers the task of judging their potentialities for the future if such are not already conveyed by this communication.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

The subject that is uppermost is of course the future of the Reforms *vis a vis* the strength of the Congress. I have already communicated to you the views expressed in Simla over the Ahmedabad proceedings of the Congress Committee. Whether it was a success for Mahatma Gandhi or for Nehru-Das group, the non-party politicians in Simla are emphatically of the view that the orthodox Congressmen no less than the Swarajists should in the coming few months of trial for the Congressmen combine to push the constructive programme by all possible means, not excluding the Councils and it is by the combined strength of both the parties that the prestige and the force of the Congress as a whole can be determined and the future of Reforms predicted. From this point of view, therefore the forthcoming meeting of the Swaraj Party in Calcutta is looked upon in non-official as well as official circles as important, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the brave words of Pandit Motilal Nehru uttered at Ahmedabad would be translated at this meeting into a really definite programme of work within the Councils on the constructive side and that as a result of the deliberations there would issue party resolutions in Legislative Assembly and in every provincial legislative Council where the Swarajists are in good numbers calling upon the Government to take certain well-defined steps by a specified date failing which there should be immediately started an intensive campaign which will sooner or later compel the Government to surrender to the Indian point of view.

DUTY OF NO-CHANGERS.

While, therefore, the Swarajists are to establish their record on the constructive programme in a few months within the Councils the duty of the anti-Councillites does not end, it is remarked in the merely demanding the pound of flesh as it were from the Swarajists. "Solvitur Ambulando" must be as much their motto as of the Swarajists and it is by rousing the national spirit in rural areas that they can maintain their position in the Congress at Belgaum. In fact the constructive programme that was carried by the few No-Changers in and around official Simla has been allowed to take its moribund course whereas the local Swarajists are awaiting instructions from their leaders in Calcutta. Simla in this matter evidently reflects the state of affairs in the country as a whole and the Government of India have not been behindhand in taking advantage of the represent deplorable situation, and trying their best to meanwhile placate the liberals by their Reforms Enquiry Committee.

REFORMS COMMITTEE.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee meets, as I previously informed, on the 4th August in Simla and meanwhile replies are being received from local Governments, public bodies and important politicians to the unpublished circulars and questionnaire on the working of the Reforms, based on the report of the first Muddiman Committee, whether the replies are in the way of the liberalisation of the present Reforms from top to bottom or whether they tend to remove only the "administrative imperfections" as they are called, cannot be foreseen until the written opinions are subjected to public oral examinaton by the Committee. No doubt invitations have gone to Ministers and ex-Ministers but it is doubtful whether all of them will agree to give their evidence. I am informed, however, that Mr. P. C. Mitter and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, two ex-Ministers, have signified their readiness to unburden themselves of their experience before the Committee in Simla and that both of them are expected to arrive in Simla in a few days, preparatory to their examination. So far only three local Governments have sent in their views to the Committee;—a not very good testimony to the influence of the Committee, and as for public bodies I am told only very few have sent in their memoranda. It may be that the general public feeling against the too narrow scope of Committee has discouraged them from coming forward, but it behoves the Liberals and the Conventionists, if there are any left in this country after their deputations to England, to explain before the Committee what the country as a whole feels in the matter and not merely their own party views, so that the enquiry will eventually lead to the appointment of the statutory Royal Commission earlier than the time mentioned in the Montford Report, if not a Round Table Conference on which the majority of the people at present have fixed their gaze. It appears that the Swarajists and their friends of the Independent group in the Legislative Assembly will not at all give evidence. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya who is in Simla for reasons of health told me this evening that he will not appear before the Committee but hoped that Mr. Chintamani will givn valuable evidence. If thorough change in the system of Government is not the objective of these ex-Ministers, then they need not waste their time and the Committee can better be boycotted? Non-official opinion in Simla would greatly approve of this boycott idea and after the lesson of the Lee Commission no Indian believes in any committee or commission appointed under whatever high an auspices.

LEE REPORT AND GOVERNMENT PLANS.

Writing of the Lee Commission I am reminded of the efforts that are being made in the official world to stealthily give effect to the much-advertised "unanimous" recommendations of that body while the Legislative Assembly is also advertised to discuss the report in the September Session. The session commences on the 4th September, if my information is correct, and therefore nothing can be done by the Assembly until that date. But the Government of India's solicitude for the services has led them to break their promises. The eagle eye of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A. has perceived in the rules published recently in the "Gazette of India" an attempt on the part of the irresponsible bureaucracy to fix the constitution and control of the services as suggested by the Lee Commission without letting the Legislative Assembly express its views on the report as a whole. Whether this is a challenge to Mr. V. J. Patel who wanted to consign the document to the W. P. B. or whether it is really a part of what I fear is a big game of Government it is not definitely clear, but of this much I am sure that the vigorous brains of the Home Department are scheming great plans in furtherance of their object. The so-called discussion in the Assembly is perhaps only a clever dodge to fasten the responsibility of the extra expenditure on the "popular house." In the face of such well-laid-out schemes of Government I can only laugh when my friend Dr. Gour informs me that he intends to move in the Assembly a series of resolutions at the forthcoming session embodying the opinions of the majority in the house and carry them in the same manner as was done in the case of the Esher Committee's report on Sivaswami Iyer's resolutions. Whether such a course will be effective or not remains to be seen. But meanwhile it is necessary to emphasise the view held by some in Simla, that the Assembly should appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to go through the recorded but yet unpublished evidence tendered before the Commission and make recommendations irrespective of whatever Lord Lee and Company have stated. Surely no objection can be taken to this reasonable course for it shows the earnestness of the Assembly members to meet all legitimate grievances of the Services and keep them perfectly contented so long of course as they are required. It is hoped public opinion in the country will support this view which if allowed to prevail in the end will save the Government from the threatened defeat and enhance the reputation of the Assembly.

PARTIES IN ASSEMBLY.

A good deal has recently been said of the party politics in Simla that it is necessary to sound a warning to those who are anxious to create more confusion in the camp of non-officials. The attacks levelled against the Swarajists in a certain section of the Indian Press during the special session gave rise to doubts in the minds of those interested as to the future strength of non-officials in the Assembly against the forces of Government. Mr. B. C. Pal has let out the secrets of the formation of a new party and certain Liberal organs have blessed this endeavour. There is absolutely no need for more parties than one but the desire for leadership among a few members in the Assembly is leading them to wreck the Nationalist Party's solidarity and form their own caucases. For instance, there is Dr. Gour, the victim of several self-inflicted disappointments, who wants to lead a handful of malcontents than be the first rank member of a great party. He has been attempting to form a party of his own and if time had permitted more endeavours he would have even announced the emergence of a party with some label. And there is Mr. B. C. Pal whose views on certain matters are undergoing as fast changes as his journalistic career. He will rather be the ardent supporter of Government's unholy methods than be the follower of what he considers to be the irrational methods of the Nationalist Party. Both these two spirits have been moving with a view to a party organisation and I know there was a small meeting of a few disgruntled M.L.A.'s in the committee room of the Assembly in Simla when the Steel Protection Bill debate was dragging on. But beyond recording their views as to the advisability of another party and taking down the names of those present nothing else was done at the time and it has been left to Mr. Pal to mark his ascent to the editorial *gadi* of the "Bengalee" by publication as to the formation of a new party. The promoters of these parties may derive whatever consolation they may, but let me tell them that the delight of the bureaucracy knows no bounds, and they have begun to believe that they can carry any programme of their own in an Assembly with so many party divisions. The Swaraj Party meeting at Calcutta next month will do well to consider this matter and make efforts to weld all the parties into one. The electors can do even more, by calling upon the members whom they had sent to the Assembly to think of only one party and that is the Nationalist Party. Otherwise the divisions are bound to grow and not only the Royal Commission's report but also other pending questions of great importance will be accepted by the Assembly.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

This is the monsoon tour season and Government officials are moving down to the plains on some account or other. Sir Mahomed Shafi, the Law Member of the Government of India, has chosen Kashmir. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is just waiting for the final passage of the Leave of Asbence Bill in Parliament so that he may pack off to England by the next mail steamer. It is certain that General Sir William Birdwood will act in the place of Lord Rawlinson when the latter proceeds on leave, and if any army questions were raised in the Assembly or in the Council of State Sir William Birdwood will be the spokesman of Government instead of Lord Rawlinson. Mr. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, is proceeding to Secunderabad while Mr. Hadow, member, Railway Board, is going to Vizagapatam. But the tour of no official is so important as that of the Finance Member of the Government of India. Sir Basil Blackett who has already visited Bombay and delivered himself of his views on the currency and exchange problems is reaching Calcutta to-morrow morning and in the afternoon he will perform the opening ceremony of the Calcutta Branch of the Central Bank of India. In that connection he will, I hear, make an important pronouncement. It is an open secret that the pronouncement will be about the Rupee Loan which the Government of India contemplate shortly issuing. To those who have been following the reduction of the Imperial Bank rate from eight to five per cent., it was clear that the loan was coming on. In Bombay papers it was stated that the loan will be for twenty crores. But I am reliably informed that it is only for fifteen crores. This means a reduction of nine crores on the figure of 24 crores asked for a year ago and a reduction of five crores on the figure tentatively suggested in the budget speech last March. This is probably due to the tremendous success of the Post Office Cash Certificates a result which will redound to the credit of Sir Basil Blackett. It is course well-known that the loan is for programme of capital development both of the Central Government and of the provincial governments like Railways and Irrigation Works. It is something that the Government is not borrowing in London market; Sir Basil Blackett has faith in India.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

I cannot conclude this letter wihtout a reference to the Sikh situation in the Punjab. That brave community which had shed its blood during the war in the cause of the Empire expected Sir Malcolm Hailey to do what that weak Sir Edward Maclagan could not do in solving the Gurudwara problem. But they have been sadly mistaken and finds in the new Governor a man of iron will, if not, so far, an iron hand. Ever since the news of the breakdown of the Birdwood negotiations the Sikhs in the Punjab are reported to be daily under the fear of some impending arrests. Whether this fear is well-grounded or not it is difficult to know just at present; but it would be a thousand pities if His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey cannot find a solution. If any man could do it, it is Sir Malcolm Hailey who is gifted with imagination, foresight and skill and if he fails no one will succeed. He has already made a bad beginning in dissolving the Birdwood Committee and declaring himself incompetent before, what he imagines, the recalcitrant Sikhs. And if he were to launch upon a repressive policy as it is feared he will, then the high reputation which he has achieved while as the Home Member of the Government of India will be lost and Sir Malcolm may be branded as a member of the O'Dwyer species. The very determination of the Amritsar Municipality to present a welcome address to the new Governor on his forthcoming visit is itself a sign of the Sikhs not to quarrel with Sir Malcolm Hailey but to give him an opportunity to soothe the lacerated heart of the Punjab but if His Excellency were to miss this golden opportunity then he will have missed himself in the estimation of the loyal Punjabees.

THE GITA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Mahomed *in relation to Hinduism*. This difference has, of course, nothing to do with the relations of the two major communities in India, which must be based on mutual trust, mutual understanding and mutual toleration. Any idea of absorption will only be an impediment to the growth of these.

Monism and Avatar.

The part of Munshi, Mahmad Khan's letter dealing with Monism and Avatar is really very thought-provoking. But I doubt if he can serve any useful purpose in discussing these questions in a daily newspaper. Hinduism has room for Avatars as well as Saints. Maharashtra has a regular system of saints beginning with Namdev and Dnyaneshwar. We Marathas have cherished their memories and observed their anniversaries for centuries. There is no caste distinction in that system. There is room for Chokhamela Mahar and Rohidas cobbler, The Harikirtan, which occupies a very important place in Maharashtra, is more a recital of the devotional exploits of Bhaktas or saints than of the doings of Avatars. The saints Tukaram and Damaji, Eknath and Ramdas, take more of the listener's time in Maratha temples than any gods. The Harikirtan gives a place of pride to the Musalman saints Kabir and his son. The Haridas joys in describing the fraternity of Tukaram with this Musalman Avaliya and that It is not looked upon as below the dignity of a Hindu God to manifest Himself as a Musalman to his devotee, i.e., the saint. To be respected by Hindus (and especially by Marathas) it is not at all necessary that one must be an Avatar. It is quite sufficient for this purpose to be a saint. I venture to suggest that Munshi Mahmud knows of a Musalman saint being, in the Munshi's life-time, worshipped by Hindus and must be knowing of numerous "Pirs" being worshipped and approached for blessing by Hindus. If Hindus can revere Kabir, I cannot see why they will not revere the Prophet. He requires, however, to be explained. Such explanation will not be effected by the availability of an accurate translation of the Koran into Marathi to a person, who can lay a fair claim to the knowledge of English. (I thank Shaikh Khalid Usuf for the information he has given.) It can be effected only by a wide circulation of a familiar, poetical translation and by a rapid diffusion of information about the saintliness of Prophet Mahomed done in the true missionary style.

THE AHMEDABAD MEETING

HAR DAYAL NAG'S IMPRESSIONS.

I.

Babu Har Dayal Nag writes from Chandpur:—

Mahatma Gandhi asked me to avoid bitterness in writing these impressions, but it is to be remembered that the nakedness of certain facts sting guilty conscience more than the bitterness of criticism and the exposure of such facts has played prominent part in forming these impressions can hardly be avoided.

There was a conspiracy to kill Jesus Christ when Pontius Pilate was the Governor. It is not true to say that truth has been awaiting definition since the days of Pontius Pilate. Jesus Christ gave full definition of Truth and Ahimsa at the Cross where his opponents succeeded in drawing his blood but not his tears. He was not at all sorry for what happened at the Cross. He not only demonstrated to the world the full meaning, import and the value of Truth, but enthroned it at least for the time being for the benefit of mankind. The conspiracy to kill him signally failed. Instead of being killed, his crucifixion made him live and live for ever; his temporary existence of flesh and blood was converted into eternal entity. He revealed that Truth lives in Ahimsa and its environment is non-violence and Truth has nothing to fear from violence, he having chastened himself by his own sufferings. He made Truth and Ahimsa triumph at the Cross and simply staggered the whole world. During Mahatma Gandhi's absence in jail the country was undoubtedly drifting again towards violence and untruthfulness. When Gandhi courted imprisonment for six long years simply for the vindication of Truth and the purification of humanity, a conspiracy of a similar nature was in progress along with the drifting of the country from non-violence and truthfulness to violence and untruthfulness, to kill Gandhism. It was broadly hinted that unless and until Gandhism is killed, no other political cult can prevail and work successfully in the country. An overt act of such a conspiracy appeared to have been done by no less than sixteen A. I. C. C. members of Bengal at the last meeting of the B. P. C. C. held on 21-6-24. Either they were reluctant to vote against Gandhi or they were unable to leave for Ahmedabad, but it was in pursuance of the conspiracy found necessary that their votes must be used against him. So, either party discipline made them conspire together or they were led into conspiracy to resign simultaneously or almost simultaneously their A. I. C. C. memberships and place their votes at the disposal of their Party whips for the purpose of being used against Gandhiji. At any rate the simultaneous or almost simultaneous tendering of sixteen resignations, the stereo-typed language of those resignation letters, the misty filling up of those so-called vacancies without proper notice, the summary overruling of those objections to such hasty and irregular filling up and the nature of the persons elected in their places, give the whole thing the appearance of: conspiracy. One of those newly elected A. I. C. C. members was a volunteer of not more than 25 years of age; another was a law-student of tender age and of a co-operative mood of mind. Almost all of them were mere novices in the Congress affairs. These sixteen newly elected members made up the number of 35 Swarajist members who marched to Ahmedabad to kill Gandhism if possible, and almost all of whom drew their travelling expenses from the Swaraja Party fund. Some 6 or 7 Berar members and some small members from Punjab and other provinces joined hands at Ahmedabad with the main army of Bengal Swarajists. A small number of Centrists was also there. Yet the Swarajists plus the Centrists were in the minority. When the Hour of the battle of the 27th June last was approaching, a gloom of despair reigned in every Swarajist's face. But the Swarajists always carry with them a bundle of tactics and their usual tactics of compromise was at once set in motion. In pursuance of those tactics Mahttmaji was approached and he gave his consent for an informal talk between the two parties at which he would not be present, with the assurance that ninety-nine per cent. of the chances were in favour of his accepting any agreement that might be arrived at between them. I confess I did not understand what was meant by such informal talk for compromise in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi, he being the sole and accredited leader of the No-Changers and the prolonged negotiations between him and the Swarajist leaders having failed at Juhu, except the possibility of some converts to Swarajism from among the No-Changers by the oratorial skill of the Swarajist leaders and of the exaction of some further concessions in favour of it by putting diplomatic pressure on the No-Changers, in the name of unity. The idea of council entry originated with Mr. Das while he was in the Alipore Jail and he declared at the Bombay A. I. C. C. meeting of May 1923 that he would never yield even an inch, but that he would convert the whole of India to his views. He has studied the psychology of human nature more than many of the No-Changers and he is an expert in forcing a tendency for changes even in No-Changers' mind by constant hammering. He entered into negotiations with full determination to yield nothing and to gain something, if possible, as he did with great success every where after the Gaya session of the Congress and specially in Delhi and Cocanada. With this hope he with all his Swarajist colleagues and the few Centrists threshed the No-Change mentality for full three hours at the informal meeting of the parties. This much can be said without divulging the privileged discussions that the negotiations fell through without any apparent result, but the subsequent result showed that the tactical manoeuvres of the Swarajists did not go in vain. The formal meeting began little after six in the evening.

POTENCY OF CHARKHA.

(Continued from previous page.

known that all the members of elected Congress organisations, including doctors and graduates of European universities, who only four years ago could not have been suspected of tolerating coarse hand-spun even for occasional personal use, spin day after day in order, to set an example to their fellow countrymen who work in fields. When peasants realise that these fellow countrymen of theirs desire that economic salvation should be secured through their own well employed honest labour for millions upon millions of them who live in a long-drawn question between a crop and a crop. They would for the first time feel that they belong to the same nation as their educated well-to-do brethren and are not a detached community having nothing in common with them and condemned to perpetual neglect. All Congressmen recognise to-day that the emancipation of India is not possible unless the masses are roused and their assistance is obtained. God be praised, things have not gone so far with us that the only way to rouse the masses is to preach class hatred to them and enlist them as soldiers for class warfare! Handspinning and handweaving provide for our peasant folks the best, nay, the only suitable employment, during the slack season of agriculture. There, by they can clothe themselves at a little cost and save what they spend to-day on foreign or even Indian mill-spun or woven cloth for so many of their unsatisfied needs. And when they realise that their better class of brethren too prefer for their own use their coarse cloth to the finer fabrics of other countries in order to add a little to their scanty sustenance and save them alike the pain of poverty and the shame of beggary, then and then alone will they be ready to accept the lead of such men when it involves suffering and sacrifice. Only with such mutual consideration will it be possible to commence Civil Disobedience on which all schools of Congressmen rely for the final victory. Those who imagine that they have only to call upon the peasants to withhold the payment of taxes will be automatically withheld, are providing for themselves a bitter disillusionment. They will find that they are "Like unto children sitting in the markets and calling unto their fellows and saying we have piped unto you and ye have not danced, we have mourned unto you and ye have not lamented." For they will pipe but the masses will not dance and they will mourn but the masses

SOLVENT OF DIFFERENCES.

There is nothing like the Charkha as a solvent of differences between classes and masses. Then again imagine the effect of a complete boycott of foreign cloth on our alien rulers and on the world at large. In spite of our unforgiveable slackness Mahatma Gandhi has already worked a miracle. We had talked and talked for decades past about swadeshi but had made no impression whatever on the manufacturers of foreign goods. Mahatma's concentration on Khadi created something like a panic in Lancashire in the very first year of Charkha and in spite of the falling off since 1921 Khadi clad figures are even now visible every where. If the recent A.I.C.C. resolution is carried out by the members of all elected Congress organisations their practice will produce results that their preaching alone could never do and if in 1925, the year of Mahatma's presidentship of the Congress, we can with the help of Indian mills close the doors of India upon foreign cloth can any thinking Englishman look upon this consummation as anything but notice to quit? Charkha and charkha alone can serve such notice upon them and with the whole nation busy spinning itself out of slavery we shall compel the attention of all the world to our present plight and to our ultimate destiny.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

I have elsewhere alluded to the present state of Mahatma's health and I must close this appeal of mine in favour of handspinning by restating what I saw at Sabarmati. As all his countrymen know by now he used to live upon bread and goat's milk and some fruit which he used to take 3 times a day. He gave up bread weeks ago and now he had also given up his third meal of milk and fruit. Hardly two pounds of milk and little fruit is all that he allows himself now and his last frugal meal of the day is finished well before the noon. Those of us who used to be served their last meal in jail at 4 p.m. can realise better than many others what it is to go without meals for 18 hours day after day. It is almost like the month of Ramzan extended over the whole year but without the luxurious living in which only too many Mussalmans indulge after sunset. My brother, to whom Mahatma would like to refuse few things in this world tried in vain to force a little more food upon him. He had, however, promised that he would resume his third meal if, as an earnest of better things to come, even 30 members of the Congress Committee from each district send to Khadi Board 2,000 yards each of well twisted yarn of their own spinning. Cannot even 6000 out of our 320 millions take pity upon their leader whom they profess to love and in some cases even to adore? Let us not forget that he is far from well. He feels pain in the abdomen, for which he has not been able to account yet. He cannot sit for long and his doctors have advised him to lie on his back as long as he can. I, who was sitting by him for so many days at Ahmedabad and Sabarmati, know something of what he suffered silently during that period and the never-to-be-forgotten incident that brought the Ahmedabad meeting to such a pathetic close was in a way due to the poor state of health of our long-suffering leader. He characterises the proceedings at Ahmedabad as his humiliation and defeat. But his appeal to his fellow countrymen fails even now to rouse them into activity I fear to contemplate the effect upon his shattered frame. God forbid, that any such thing should happen But if we desire to present such a tragic happening let us regard the proceedings at Ahmedabad not as his humiliation and defeat but ours. Let us respond to his call today as we have never responded before and offer to him by way of our homage in the year of his Congress Presidentship the triumph and victory of the spinning wheel. God be with us!

BERAR & THE NIZAM

(BY S. M. RAHMAN.)

It is indeed regrettable that in the discussions that are taking place on the proposed retrocession of Berar to the Nizam the constitutional and financial aspects of the question are receiving but scanty attention. Every one conversant with the history of the cession of Berar to the British Government to pay off certain debts, and its subsequent amalgamation, for administrative purposes, with the Central Provinces, knows of the vicissitudes through which the system of administration in the Province has passed.

Berar being a "Foreign Territory" to which only Orders in Council could apply, it is open to grave doubts whether the Province could constitutionally and legally be linked up with the Central Provinces under the Reformed Constitution. The administration of the Province according to the Treaties was vested in the Governor-General in Council who delegated his powers to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at the time of the amalgamation. After the introduction of the Reforms the whole system of the Government underwent a radical change and the direction and the superintendance of the Transferred Departments devolved on the Ministers responsible to the Central Provinces Legislature. This was, obviously enough, a direct violation of the terms and conditions of the Lease and was quite untenable constitutionally and legally. If after the introduction of the Montford Reforms Berar had been constituted a separate political entity, with an independant legislature, Ministers, and Governor, this legal objection would have been much minimised. But the constitutional error was allowed to be perpetrated.

If His Exalted Highness the Nizam had raised this constitutional objection when the Government of India Act 1919 was introduced, I feel convinced, that in view of the clear terms of the lease every constitutional lawyer would have upheld it. To right this wrong, if for nothing else, the Government of India should restore Berar to His Exalted Highness the Nizam who has announced his intention to constitute it a separate and independant Province under a Governor

Financially Berar has under the present system been labouring under very grave disadvantages. Everyone knows that she has not been receiving her adequate and equitable quota from the revenue of the Central Provinces and Berar; it is exceedingly unfair that the surplus of its revenues should go to fill the coffers of the Central Provinces. Its great misfortune is that it is rich in revenues and consequently its surplus income to the tune of several lacs is utilised in coping with the needs of her poorer foster-sister, the Central Provinces. It was calculated by no less a personage than the late Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, that 300 to 350 lacs of Berar revenue were utilised, during the period of fifteen years, as if it was money raised in the Central Provinces, and applied for expenditure incurred in the districts of the Central Provinces, while the pressing needs of Berar were postponed. What greater condemnation can be brought forward against the present system under which Berar is governed, it is difficult to conceive. It is no fault of the Province that the beneficent Providence has endowed her with a fertile soil, best suited to grow the most valuable crop in the world, and a peasantry with special proclivity for field-labour and that the Central Provinces happens to be a comparatively destitute Province with an indolent cultivating class. It is impossible to guage to the authority under which the revenues of Berar can be diverted to the roads on the hiltop of Pachmarhi where the official deities reside in salubrious climate, or they can be utilised in repairing the roads of the Cantonment of Jubbulpore in order that His Britannic Majesty's soldiers may saunter up and down aimlessly. Necessary improvements to the nation-building departments of Berar have got to wait because the bare elementary wants of the administration of the Central Provinces are not satisfied. The famous Sim Committee tried to solve the difficulty by evolving a formula and proposing certain financial re-adjustments which are said to be absolutely unsatisfactory. In fact it is one of those Proposals which has done no one good—it is equally vehemently opposed by the people of the Central Provinces. This step-motherly treatment of Berar can come to an end only when His Exalted Highness' proposals are allowed to materialize and she becomes a separate administrative entity.

The Central Provinces and Berar are quite distinct and dissimilar Provinces in more respects than one. Her Land Revenue system has as little affinity to that of the Central Provinces as her inhabitants have to the man in the moon. The basic principles of Land Revenue assessment are diametrically different. In fact in political complexion, in material and intellectual advancement, both these Provinces are quite different with no homogeneity of any kind and should never have been amalgamated. If at all, the Provinces could have been made a part of the Bombay Presidency which has a larger Maharashtra population and a Land Revenue system almost on all fours with that obtaining in Berar. Even then the objection would not have entirely been obviated. Berar being a small Province it would always occupy subordinate position in the administration of the major Province of which it forms a part. This is all the more so after the Government of India Act of 1919 which has given considerable powers to the representatives of the people in the Local Councils over the Transferred Departments which are the real backbone of a nation's prosperity. If there is a clash of interest obviously, the opinion of the Central Provinces majority must prevail. The terms of the Lease only give the right of administrating the Province to the Government of India without any transference in the right of Sovereignity. It was never the intention of that Treaty that Berar should be merged in British territory and made a mere division of a British Province.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

REASON OF GRANTING INJUNCTION.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

Following is the full text of the judgment delivered at the Calcutta High Court on Monday last by Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, issuing an injunction against the Hon. Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, restraining him from bringing forward the Supplementary Demand for Ministers' salaries in connection with the suit brought by Kumar Sanker Roy Chowdhuri and others against Mr. Cotton and the two Ministers concerned. His lordship said:—

This is an application on behalf of the plaintiffs for an order that the first defendent, the Hon. Mr. Cotton, who is the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, may be restrained from putting a certain motion, being item No. 6 in the printed list of business before the Bengal Legislative Council at its session which commences to-day at 3 p.m. and for an order restraining the second and third defendants, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq and the Hon. Mr. Chuznavi, who are the Ministers in charge of the departments of Education and Agriculture of the Government of Bengal, from discharging any duties as Ministers or receiving any payment of salary and for such other or further order as to this Court may seem fit and proper

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

This application has been brought on immediately after the delivery of my judgment this morning in the matter of the application under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act on the part of Mr. J M. Sen Gupta praying for an order on Mr. Cotton directing him to disallow the said motion. For the reasons given by me I dismissed that application.

But the question raised on the present application is of such great importance raising, as it does, difficult questions of Constitutional Law and procedure which might be carried to the highest tribunal that it would have been more convenient if I were enabled to deliver a considered and written judgment.

I felt that my decision might have the effect of creating a serious constitutional crisis and that in these circumstances there were two courses open to me:

(1) That instead of making an interlocutory order of the description asked for I should try out the suit in which the present application has been made within 10 days from date, or

(2) that this application should be dealt with by me on Wednesday next, it being understood that whichever course was adopted, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council should stay his hand meanwhile.

The learned Advocate-General informed me however that arrangements had been made, whatever that might mean, so that the said item No. 6 might be put as the very first item of business before the Legislative Council this afternoon and that it was impossible to interfere with the order of business as it was one which was sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

I was not satisfied that the order of business could not be altered and I accordingly desired the learned Advocate-General to ascertain if it was not at all possible for His Excellency to give the necessary directions in this behalf, assuming that a matter like this was not within the competence of the President. It is now 2-15 p.m., and I have not been informed as yet of the result of the inquiry that I desired to be made. The matter is of very great urgency and I must therefore proceed to judgment.

The facts giving rise to the present application are more or less the same as were raised on the application of Mr. Sen Gupta for a writ of mandamus. Those facts will be found set out in the judgment which I delivered this morning and it will therefore not be necessary for me to repeat the same again in this judgment. I desire therefore that so far as the facts are concerned, my judgment in the case of Mr. Sen Gupta may be read as part of this judgment. This course is rendered all the more necessary because of the shortness of time at my disposal.

POINTS AT ISSUE.

The substantial point that has been argued before me on the present application is whether, having regard to the provisions of Section 72D of the Government of India Act and of Rule 94 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders, it is competent for the President of the Bengal Legislative Council to put the said item No. 6 before the Bengal Legislative Council at its meeting, which takes place this afternoon, for the consideration of the members of the Council.

Another equally important point which has been the subject of debate before me is that whether on the facts of this case this Court has any jurisdiction to make an order of the description asked for on the President of the Bengal Legislative Council. The said item No. 6 runs as follows:—

"Supplementary demand for grant. 22—General Administration (Transferred.) The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald to move that a sum of Rs. 1,71,000 be granted for expenditure under the head 22—General Administration (Transferred) on account of salaries of the Ministers."

The first question that I have got to decide is whether this Court has any jurisdiction to interfere in this matter. Now, the clause of the Government of India Act providing for exemption from the jurisdiction of the High Courts runs as follows:—

"110.—The Governor-General, each Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner and each of the Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and a Minister appointed under this Act shall not

(a) be subject to the original jurisdiction of any High Court by reason of anything counselled, ordered or done by any of them in his public capacity only; nor

(b) be liable to be arrested or imprisoned in any suit or proceeding in any High Court acting in the exercise of its original jurisdiction; or

(c) be subject to the original criminal jurisdiction of any High Court in respect of any offence not being treason or felony."

LEGISLATURE SUPREME.

There is no other provision in the Government of India Act or any rules made thereunder excluding the jurisdiction of the High Court.

The learned Advocate-General has contended that Parliament in passing the Government of India Act and in constituting Legislative Councils thereunder, has kept in view the English constitutional principles, namely, that the legislature is supreme and that neither the Judiciary nor the Executive should interfere in any way with the conduct of business in the Legislative Councils, and that, having regard to the provisions of Rule 15 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders, the decision of the President of the Legislative Council on a point of order (and it is argued that the point raised in the present application is a point of order) is final and it is not open to question in a Court of Justice.

I am perfectly aware of the fact that in England the Legislature is supreme, but what I have to consider on the present application is not whether the English Parliament is supreme but whether the Bengal Legislative Council, which is a subordinate legislature and a creation of Parliament, is supreme in the sense contended for by the learned Advocate-General and whether the jurisdiction of the High Court, so far as the President of the Bengal Legislative Council is concerned, is excluded by statute or judge-made law or by implication.

If I have no jurisdiction to entertain this suit, it would be obviously improper for me to express any opinion on the merits of the questions discussed before me through that discussion was necessary before I could determine the issues as to jurisdiction.

VITAL QUESTION.

PRESIDENT IMMUNE FROM COURT'S JURISDICTION?

In my view the question now before me does not really relate to the powers of the local legislature, but if it did I have no doubt that it would have been a legitimate subject of discussion in this Court. But, as I say the *substantial question is whether the President of the Council is immune from the jurisdiction of this Court.*

This Court is a superior Court of Record and *prima facie* no matter is deemed to be beyond the jurisdiction of this Court unless it is expressly shown to be so. By the word "jurisdiction" is meant the authority which the Court has to decide matters that are litigated before it, or to take cognizance of matters presented in a formal way for its decision.

Now, this is a suit of a civil nature and in the Civil Procedure Code it is provided that the Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature but from this Rule are excepted "suits of which the cognizance is barred by any enactment."

As stated above there is nothing in the Government of India Act to exclude the jurisdiction of this Court. The President of the Bengal Legislative Council is appointed under the provisions of Section 72C of the Government of India Act, the present President being a person appointed by his Excellency the Governor. He is the holder of an office created by Statute and nothing has been shown to me during the course of the argument which can remotely suggest that the President of the Bengal Legislative Council is immune from the jurisdiction of this Court.

As was observed by Bailhache J., adopting the statement of the law by the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, "if any person, whether an officer of State or a subordinate has to justify an act alleged to be unlawful by reference to an Act of Parliament or State authority, the legal justification can be inquired into in this Court." Therefore in my opinion, a suit can lie against the President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

QUESTIONS OF POLICY.

The learned Advocate-General referred to the impolicy of interfering with the discretion vested in the President of the Bengal Legislative Council. I have nothing whatsoever to do with questions of policy and as regards interfering with the discretion vested in the Legislative Council, the point raised really begs the whole question.

I now proceed to consider the substantial question raised before me on the construction of the provisions of the Government of India Act referred to above and of Rule 94 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders, and I think it will be convenient if at this stage I set out the material sections of the Government of India Act. The first section to which I need refer is Section 52 of the Act which runs as follows:—

"The Governor of a Governor's Province may, by notification, appoint Ministers, not being members of his Executive Council or other officials, to administer Transferred subjects, and any Minister so appointed shall hold office during his pleasure. There may be paid to any Minister so appointed in any Province the same salary as is payable to a member of the Executive Council in that Province, unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the Legislative Council of the Province. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than six months unless he is or becomes an elected member of the local Legislature."

The next Section of the Act to which reference may be made is Section 72C which runs as follows:—

"There shall be a President of a Governor's Legislative Council who shall, until the expiration of the period of four years from the first meeting of the Council as constituted under this Act, be a person appointed by the Governor and shall thereafter be a member of the Council elected by the Council and approved by the Governor: "Provided that, if at the expiration of such period of four years the Council is in session, the President then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a President shall take place at the commencement of the next ensuing session."

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,

WHEN COUNCIL'S ASSENT MAY BE WITHHELD.

Section 72D, upon which the controversy has been raised runs as follows:—72D (1) "The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in Governor's Legislative Councils.

"(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council in each year, and the proposals of the local Government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other monies in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants. The Council may assent, or refuse its assent, in a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.

"Provided that (a) the local Government shall have power in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand related to a reserved subject, and the Governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and (b) the Governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorize such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquility of the province or for the carrying on of any department and (c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other monies for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor, communicated to the Council."

BUSINESS AND PROCEDURE.

Now these provisions relating to the business and procedure in Governor's Legislative Councils mark a great advance in the direction of Parliamentary methods, particularly in conceding the right to vote supplies.

There is to be an annual statement of estimated expenditure and revenue and the proposals of the local Governments for the appropriation of provincial revenues in any year are to be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants. The Council may assent or refuse its assent to a demand or may reduce the amount demanded either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of its items. A proposal for appropriation of revenue is not to be made except on the recommendation of the Governor, communicated to the Council. The voted grants only cover the kind of expenditure which in England is made out of monies provided by Parliament."

It is also provided in section 72D that certain charges of a special or recurring character, which are set out in the section itself, are outside the range of voted grants. The distinction will be recognized by every student of constitutional history as corresponding roughly to the English distinction between charges on the vote and charges on the consolidated fund.

So far the procedure is based on English practice, but the Executive Government is given exceptional powers of authorizing expenditure in case of need. If a demand relates to a reserved subject and the Governor certifies that the expenditure is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject, the local Government has power in relation to any demand to act as if it has been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of the assent or the reduction of the amount asked for.

The Governor also has power, in case of emergency, to authorize such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquility of the province or for the carrying on of any department. The provisions of this very important section are left to be worked out in detail by statutory Rules and Standing Orders. The Standing Orders are to supplement the Rules and must not be inconsistent with them.

They are to be made in the first instance by the Governor-in-Council, but may be altered by the local Legislative Council with the assent of the Governor. These being the provisions of the Government of India Act I now turn to the Rules and Standing Orders made in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act. Elaborate provisions are made in the Rules and Standing Orders for the conduct of business in the Legislative Councils.

POINTS OF ORDER.

In Rule 14 the limitations on debate are set out, and in Rule 15 it is provided that the President shall decide all points of order which may arise and that his decision shall be final. It is also provided that any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

Rule 21 provides that a list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary and shall be circulated to all members and that no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any meeting without the leave of the President.

Rule 37 indicates the procedure to be followed by which motions can be brought forward before the Legislative Council.

Rule 38, which has been so often referred to before me, runs as follows:

'Except as otherwise provided in the Rules, the President shall decide on the admissibility of a motion. The President may disallow any motion when in his opinion it does not comply with the Rules or Standing Orders."

Rule 39, which is also equally important, runs as follows:—

"A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session."

Rule 70 relates to the moving of resolutions and power is given by Rule 71 to His Excellency the Governor to disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution.

SEPARATE DEMAND.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

Rule 85 runs as follows:—

"A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province (hereinafter referred to as the budget) shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint."

Rule 87 runs as follows:—"(1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each department of the Government provided the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure, such as Famine Relief and Insurance Interest, which cannot readily be classified under particular departments. Demands affecting reserved and transferred subjects shall, so far as may be possible, be kept distinct.

"(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

"(3) Subject to these Rules, the budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Council."

The next rule to which I need refer is rule 88, which is in these terms:—"The budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages namely (1) a general discussion and (2) the voting of demands for grants."

Rule 89 is in these terms:—"(1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may ballot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principles involved therein but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

"(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

"(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches."

Rule 90 runs in these terms:—"Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Government for the discussion of the demands for grants.

"(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants."

The next rule which I need refer to is Rule 91 which runs as follows:—"(1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council.

"(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant or any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

"(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the needs to which they relate appear in the budget.

"(4) No motions shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed."

Rule 92 runs as follows:—

"If the local Government or the Governor exercises the power conferred by sec. 72 (d) (2), provisos (a) and (b), of the Government of India Act in regard to the demands refused or reduced by the Council, the Finance Member shall, as soon as may be thereafter, lay on the table of the Council a statement showing the actions under Sec. 72D (2), proviso (a), with a copy of the certificate granted by the Governor, but no motion may be made in regard to that action."

Rule 93 runs as follows:—

"When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for the service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member, and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant."

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

Rule 94 is in these terms:—

"(1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when. . .

"(i) the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year; or

"(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.

"(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN AVIATORS ARRIVE IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—The Americans on world flight have arrived here.—Reuter.

NEW NATIONALIST DAILY IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 15.

Arrangements are in progress for the publication at an early date from Delhi of an English daily on up-to-date lines. The paper will be a non-partisan Nationalist and will be known as the "Hindustan" It is understood that Mr. K. M. Panikkar will edit it.

A. I. C. COMMITTEE.

Dr. Biswa Nath Mukerji, member, All-India Congress Committee, writes from Gorakhpur:—

The most notable feature of the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was the unexpected change that came over Mahatmaji after the Swarajists in a body of 50 or 60 men left the meeting hall under the leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru. From the attitude which Mahatma Gandhi had adopted before this it was difficult nay almost impossible to think of the dramatic change that subsequently took place.

It is interesting to know what was responsible for this change. It has amused me to read in the papers that the cause lay in the stubborn and skilful attitude of the Swarajists. In my opinion nothing is farther from the truth. What I have concluded from my observation of things as a member of the All-India Congress Committee and an eye-witness of the whole affairs is this, that nothing so much impressed the Mahatma as the successive opposition of his original four resolutions not by the Swarajists of the type of Messrs. Das and Nehru but by most of his staunch followers and supporters such as Messrs. K. Santanam, T. Prakasam, Dr. Choitram, Sardar Mangal Singh, and many others. The oppositions from the Swarajists camp and from his own orthodox followers and supporters had gone a long way to impress upon him deeply that the country was not prepared for working up the scheme that was placed before it. I know when the next day Panjit Sunder Lal paid a visit to Mahatmaji the latter had said to the former that the people were determined to defeat the saint of Sabarmati.

This notion no doubt Mahatmaji had received from the vehement opposition that was put against his resolutions. It is worthy of note that even such staunch No-changers as Pandit Gauri Shanker Misra, Babu Purushottam Das Tandan, and several others sided with Pandit Motilal when he condemned Mahatmaji's resolutions as contrary to all conceptions of constitutionalism and democracy and declared them as 'ultra vires.' This impression of his defeat was all the more strengthened when he found that taking the vote of the Swarajists who had already left the committee his resolution about spinning and charkha with some penalty in a case of one's failure to carry the orders out faithfully would be defeated by a overwhelming majority. So he, in spite of a protest from Mr. Mohammad Ali that votes of the men who had left the meeting should not be counted and he (Mr. Mohammad Ali) would dislike their counting, virtually took the votes of the Swarajists into consideration and decided the voting in their favour, and thus caused the deletion of the penalty clause from the resolution No. 1.

These circumstances no doubt weighed very heavily with Mahatmaji and he really yielded to the Swarajists' clamour when he considerably changed his resolution No. 3 and suited it to the purpose of the Swarajist members. The culmination of Mahatmaji's supposed defeat was reached when the Shaha resolution moved by Mr. Das was defeated only by a bare majority of 8 votes. The division on this resolution presented a striking scene when we found besides the 35 Swarajist members from Bengal, 35 others sided with them. It is painful to learn that besides a few members from Berar, C. P., and the Punjab all belonged to U. P. and were amongst the staunchest No-changers. We know this has not escaped the notice of Mahatma Gandhi and he attributes this to the personal veneration paid to Mr. Das. Nothing of the sort. It was rather a change of mental vision.

I saw several members who opposed the amendment of Mr. Das were themselves Swarajists and the most prominent amongst them was Pandit Motilal who notwithstanding the importunities of Mr. Das and others preferred to be on the side of Mahatmaji. So in my opinion voting for the Shaha resolution involved no personal regard or consideration for Mr. Das, but rather it is a sure indication of that change which is gradually coming over the non-co-operating population in India.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION.

SAPPING OF SPRINGS OF ENERGY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Col. Norton writing from Kyabrak on June 19th says:—"The Everest Expedition has shot its bolt and the Rongbuck Valley for us is already a thing of the past. The monsoon which for so long had kept us on tenterhooks has definitely begun and the somewhat jaded party is bound for a ten days' recuperation under the shadow of Gaurishankar." Col. Norton adds that the real thing that matters in Everest climbing is the lack of oxygen—a lack which permeates and dominates every minute of the climber's life and saps the springs of all energy and enthusiasm. "I cannot conscientiously record the dulling of the intellect so often described as a feature of high climbing. I believe that the intellect remains clear. It is the energy that is sapped." At high attitudes the constant and rapid intake of breath catching the back of the throat has a curious drying up effect and dessicates the whole system. To this is added the depression of spirits. Conditions of cold and discomfort which at lower altitudes would have no effect are fatal at the heights of over twenty-one thousand feet to the efficiency of the British and Himalayans alike.

Official And Personal.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Moti Sagar has resigned his judgship of Lahore High Court and will resume practice at the Bar after the summer vacation.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma accompanied by Captain Muir, A.D.C. arrived in Rangoon this morning.

O'DWYER CASE.

MR. LANSBURY'S MOTION.

In reply to Mr. George Lansbury (Lab. Bow and Bromley) who asked whether the Government would grant time for the discussion of the motion standing in his name dealing with the remarks of Mr. Justice McCardie during the O'Dwyer libel action. Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons said: "I have come to the conclusion that discussion on this subject would only add to the harm that has been done in India by the words complained of. However unfortunate the words have been they clearly do not constitute the kind of fault amounting to moral delinquency which constitutionally justifies an address as proposed.

"It ought, in fairness, to be borne in mind that the objectionabe passage occurred not in a considered written judgment, but in an oral charge of the jury delivered at the conclusion of a lengthened and somewhat heated trial and the very form in which it was couched shows that the learned judge was not informed as to what took place.

"As I have already stated," continued the Premier, "His Majesty's Government completely associates itself with the decision of the Government (not merely in the Secretary of State) of the day. His Majesty's Government will always uphold the right of the Judiciary to pass judgment, even on the executive if it thinks fit, but that being the right of the Judiciary, it is all the more necessary that it guard itself against pronouncements upon issues involving grave political consequences, which are not themselves being tried." (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir Kingsley Wood (Con., Woolwich) asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to the statement just made, and the undesirability of the motion remaining on the Order Paper attacking a judge who was daily trying cases in the High Court, he would use his influence to have this motion withdrawn.

"PERFECTLY SATISFIED."

Mr. Lansbury.—No one need use any influence. I am perfectly satisfied with the statement made by the Prime Minister. (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Ronald Maxwell (Con., Canterbury), asked whether the observations referred to were not made by a learned judge in consequence of evidence given before him on oath, and were they not therefore in point of fact, of more value than statements made by other people without having heard the evidence.

Mr. MacDonald.—I had better not be drawn into a discussion on the matter. The importance of the point is that this evidence may have been laid regarding certain matters in this trial, but the main point and purpose of the trial did not concern itself with the *obiter dicta* which the learned judge let fall in the course of charging the jury and those words were calculated to have a very serious effect on Indian public opinion, and for those reasons I have couched the answer in the way I have done.

TRANSCRIPT FOR INDIA.

Lieut.-Colonel James (Con., Bromley), —Is it not a fact that the trial which was sought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer was in the main asked for in order to justify the actions of his subordinates?

The Speaker. That question does not arise.

Mr. R. Richards, Under-Secretary for India (Lab., Wrexham) informed Mr. Lansbury that the Secretary for India would arrange for a transcript of the judgment of Mr. Justice McCardie to be furnished to the Indian Government, who would no doubt consider whether any observations thereon might appear to be called for.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, July 14.

During the last few days there have been rumours of movement of troops and of collection of another lashkar, but it now appears that situation is once more normal. It is reported that arrangements are being made to hold another conference near Garhi after the Bakrid with a view to arrive at a solution of the remaining points still in dispute. These are connected with the Nizamnama. It is believed that many unpopular clauses have already been removed. Arrangements are practically complete for the great Durbar which the Amir will hold near Kabul next week. The representatives from every part of the country have been summoned and delegates will number about five thousand.

KAISER-I-HIND MILLS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 14.

It is stated in the report read at the annual general meeting of the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills of Bangalore that the Company has a very bright and prosperous year before it. Orders and contracts already in hand are enough to keep the Mills working to their full capacity during the rest of the year. The turn-over during the year under report has doubled and the demand has been in excess of the supply. The manufactures of the Mills were awarded two gold medals, one silver medal and one bronze medal at the Calcutta Exhibition. Business worth about Rs. 7 lakhs was transacted during the year and yielded Rs. 1,66,000 as profits which is 25 1/3 per cent. profit on sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 15.
S S Baron Inchcape, Will, Barry.
S S Dumana, Stockwell, London.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Isonzo, Suttora, Karachi.
S S Wallace, Korn, Dunkirk.
S S Hatrana, Woodgat, Calcutta.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busrah.
S S Baron Inchcape:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baron Inchcape, 5202 tons, Captain P Will, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.
S S Dumana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Dumana, 3529 tons, Captain Stockwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.
S S Isonzo:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Isonzo, 3428 tons, Captain O Suttora, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S S Wallace:—The T M Company's steamer Wallace, 2532 tons, Captain J Korn, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.
S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Hatrana—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatrana, 4592 tons, Captain H G Woodgat, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, July 15.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Delta 4780 London 10/7 M M & Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924 Karachi 17/7, L Edwards.
8 Howra 4606, Java N. R. M. M. & Co.
10 Dalgoma 3571 NF NF, P & O S N Co.
13 Khandalla 3289 Durban, 23/7 M M & Co.
14 Tamba Maru, 3553 Kobe, 14/7 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk, 14/7 T M & Co.
2 Aussa, 3578, Trieste, 18/7, L T.
5 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932, Basra, 18/7 M M & Co.
6 Reichenfels 2936, Karachi 2077 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Gharinda 2242 N.F. 22/7 M. M & Co.
16 & 11 Jalavihar 3381, N F, 25/7 S S N Co.
12 and 13 James, 3102, 16/7, M M and Co.
14 Bandra 1877 Basra 23/7 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalaveera, 2813 C. Ports, N F, S S N Coy.
B Isonzo, 3428, K'chi, N.F., L Triestino.
I. Chakla, 1737, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Sirsa, 3387 N F, 18/7 M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 17th July Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 17th July, Agent James Finlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Crostafels due about 18th July, Agent Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondakirk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam due about 17th July, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE

Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 15, 1924.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—500 bales cotton, Gill and Co. 159 bales wool, R. Virchand. 92 bales wool, V Oomersey; 3 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 101 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co.
S S Tarantia for Marseilles—400 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 5 cases cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
S S Delta for London:—1 bundle Namdas, J S Narag and Sons; 35 cwt kurdu seed, A Durst; 100 cwt kanol seed, A Durst; 60 cwt, Indian condiment, M Poonjaji and Sons; 3943 lbs. Bristles 71 cases) J A Begbie and Co. Ltd 5000 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 22 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdulla and Co. 7 bales goat skins tanned, A Abdula and Co.; 2 cases books Grindlay and Co. 7 bales Goat skins tanned, Haji R Rahemanbhai and Co.; 120 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co.: 61 cwt gum karandia, T. Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 28 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 45 bundles woolen carpets, A Azizullahoff; 42 bales cotton cutting, Walmer and Co. Ltd; 10 cwt cardamoms R. Chimanlal & Co. 200 cwt cassein, C Jivanlal and Co. 2900 lbs. cassings (5 cases) S Mohamedin H Kadarbaksh.
S S Delta for Marseilles—105 cwt gum karaya, Narsi Mulji and Co.
S S Reichenfels for Hull:—1620 cwt cotton seed, Strauss and Co. Ltd.; 3250 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.
S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—499½ cwt Indojwan seed, C Jivanlal and Co.
S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton, R Palenji.
S S Reichenfels for Antwerp:—25 bales hemp, Thakersey M Meghji and Co.
S S Docteur Pierre-Benoit for Havre:—3300 cwt Indian linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Docteur Pierre-Benoit for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.
S S Docteur Pierre-Benoit for Barcelona:—3500 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 75 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.; 850 cwt cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd 125 cwt cotton, F F Campbell and Co.; 70 bales cotton Shamjee Hemraj and Co.
S S Trantenfels for Antwerp:—1487 cwt. crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co. 960 cwt crushed bones, E Virjee and Co.
S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—125 cwt ap prients, R. Munji and Co.
S S Sardinia for Kobe:—488 bales cotton N Fatehalli.

IMPORTS.

15 July 1924.

S S Borneo Maru from Yokaichi. Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—21 cases Porcelain.
From Nagoya:—298 case porcelain, 78 packages, porcelain, 175 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales grey shirting, 25 obales grey sheeting.
From Osaka:—356 bales shirting, 65 cases shirting, 14 cases celluloid goods, 21 cases cottos yarn, 791 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales glue, 19 cases enamelled ware, 88 cases mercerized yarn, 36 bales Mercerized yarn 70 cases cotton drill, 550 baies cotton sheeting, 50 cases silk yarn, 100 cases brass circles, 20 packages match merchandise, 12 case whistles 13 bags Rice.
From Kobe:—14 cases celluloid bangles, 28 cases cotton hosiery, 10 cases cotton goods, 31 cases toys, 13 cases celluloid ware, 19 cases Tinware, 37 cases Porcelain ware; 40 cases silk goods, 17 cases cotton drill, 100 bags dry Ginger, 100 cases safety matches, 600 pieces Fire wood, 20 cases empty match boxes, 20 cases enamelled ware, 80 bales cotton yarn 48 cases silk yarn, 18 cases cotton twill, cases refined camphor tablets, 4 drums campho oil.
From Tokyo:—85 bales cotton yarn,
From Moji:—40 bales cotton yarn.
From Hongkong—250 cases Fire crackers, 50 bundles Japanese Aniseed.
From Canton—160 rolls matting, 200 bundles Cassia, 50 bales Canes, 15 packages Socks.
From Singapore—1175 bundles rattans, 105 packages Rattans, 72 bags damar Batu, 967 bags Betel nuts, 1100 bags Sago Flour, 45 bags Coffee, 250 bundles sandalwood; 96 packages Gum, 35 bundles Gum, 30 cans Gum 12 bags paper, 12 D/bags Paper.
From Batavia—110 chests Tea.
From Penang:—357 slabs Tin, 321 bags Betel nuts, 253 bags Pearl Tapioca.
From Colombo:—20 casks Whisky, 1870 bag copra, 1901 chests Black Tea, 20 cases Black Tea, 1513 packages Black Tea, 2 drums Citoronella Oil.
S S Ridderkirk from Hamburg. Agents:—E. D. Sassoon and Co.:—1012 bales paper, cases Toys, 66 casks Magnesium chloride drums Magsesium chloride, 52 cases colours, 25 cases playing Card, 57 cases iron ware 15 cases dog spikes, 25 cases Port wine, cases Isolated wire, 4 casks Isolated wire, 13 cases Varnish, 13 bundles Gas Tubes, 200 drums Sodium sulphide, 34 cases stationery 15 cases homoy, Milk, 10 cases cork screws 19 bales belting, 175 casks Sulphate of Iron 50 crates Acetic Acid Glacial, 31 cases steel ware, 100 cases Beer, 100 cases Slates 200 cases Woollen goods 12 drums zinc chloride, 13 cases cottons, 250 bundles Y M. sheets, 141 bales News Printing Paper.
From Antwerp:—50 cases Pharmaceutical Products, 13 bales silk yarn, 52 cases Playing cards, 15 bales Paper, 120 casks China clay 15 cases Colours, 200 casks Imit. red lead, 57 cases Varnish, 110 crates tiles, 150 bags tiles, 75 cases Tiles, 499 bundles steel angles 1914 bundles steel bars, 5351 bars Steel bars 231 pieces steel bars, 973 bundles steel sheets 339 pieces steel sheets 196 bundles steel rods, 169 bags maize starch.
From Rotterdam:—134 cases cheese, 5 bales cotton yarn, 115 cases Gin, 48 cases Velvets, 100 bales Dutch Farina, 50 cases condensed, milk, 19 bales Pickers 75 cases wire nails 452 bales straw boards, 66 cases glow lamps, 13 casks glow lamps, 29 cases Lamps, 150 D/bags Farina, 700 bags Farina, 37 cases Cocoa, 20 cases colours, 2 kegs colours, 180 kegs Paint, 40 cases Paint, 8 cases Essential Oil 407 bales paper, 132 reels paper, 175 cases Beer, 40 kegs Hydrosulphide of sodium, 16 cases Hydrogen Persvide, 950 cases vegetable fat, 39 cases Trins-mission parts, 27 cases cottons, 13 cases cotton lace, 42 cases enamel, 232 cases Aniline Dyes 13 casks Litharge; 136 bundles fish plates, 2716 pieces rivets, 60 D/bags Rivets, 15 pieces Bends, 111 bundles Bends, 16 cases Bends 30 cags Potato Flour 100 cases Cupoline 209 bags Sago Flour 519 bundles Pipes, 225 pieces Pipes, 161 bundles Galv. Tubes 25 casks Fittings, 20 kegs Oxalia, 1000 bags Calcined soda, 30 casks Nitrate of Strontium, 170 casks Nitrate of Barium.
From Karachi:—59 cases Whisky, 300 bags Wheat flour, 125 bales Wools, 127 cases Fish, 136 Thellas Fish 48 bundles Fish, 400 pieces Joists, 140 cases Iron Nails.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACTS.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. M. K. Patel, Chairman of the public meeting held, on the 1st March last, under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal of Bombay has submitted a memorial to his Excellency the Governor in Council in connection with the Bombay Rent Acts. After giving the history of the Rent Acts, the memorial states:—

The Rent Acts will expire on the 31st August next i.e. within less than six months so far as they relate to offices, shops, schools and other places of business, and cease to operate in the case of premises used for residential purposes from 31st December 1925. When the said Acts were last amended it was assumed that the housing problem in Bombay would be so satisfactorily solved before the said dates that the tenants would no longer require to be protected by a Rent Act. It seems that this was an assumption for which there was not the slightest warrant. Even the Committee appointed by Government, under the presidency of Mr. Turner, to enquire into the whole question, though defective in its composition and by no means fair and impartial in its findings, had to admit that there was such a shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay that many years would elapse before a satisfactory solution of the housing problem would be found. In the circumsance, it is the duty of the Government to extend the operation of the Acts, relating to both residential and non-residential premises, by at least 5 years more i.e. up to the end of 1930 and thus protect the poor and middle class tenants of Bombay from the clutches of greedy landlords.

The Bombay Improvement Trust which was brought into existence about a quarter of a century ago, at a time of great panic caused by the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Bombay for the purpose of improving the slums of the city, criminally neglected to perform the duty that was entrusted to it, and demolished 16000 houses, without previously making any provision for the housing of the thousands who were thus deprived of the shelter of a roof over their heads. The Trust has not yet rebuilt the 16000 houses thus demolished by it. Moreover, the population of Bombay goes on increasing without any check while the number of newly built houses is not correspondingly large. There is therefore, a dreadful shortage of housing accommodation, and so long as such a state of things continues it is imperatively necessary that the Rent Acts should remain in force. Of course, no sensible man desires the perpetuation of the Acts, but until the Development Department completes its work and solves the housing problem, for which it was specially brought into existence, the protection of the Rent Acts is sorely needed by the people.

The Procrustean bed of vandalism, known as the Development Department, is also to a great extent responsible for the shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay. Under the pretext of developing the city which in reality is nothing but a cloak for gigantic profiteering schemes, thousands of houses have been demolished in the city in the most ruthless manner, without adequate provision being made beforehand for the housing of those liable to be dishoused in consequence of the said demolition. Gigantic profiteering schemes are so attractive, at least on paper, that they have an infectious tendency. The Bombay Municipality which had denounced the profiteering schemes of the Improvement Trust, in season and out of season, is now itself going to follow the example of the Trust by carrying out what is known as the Hornby-Ballard scheme which threatens to dishouse seven thousand Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans of the poor and middle classes.

The Government of your Excellency's predecessor Sir George Lloyd served the interests of the classes as against the masses who were left to the tender mercies of houseowners. When the said Government were pleased to introduce legislation for granting an extension of the Rent Acts, they showed undue favour to houseowners by proposing a ridiculously short period of extension with a very heavy increase in the Standard Rents and thus set a bad example to greedy owners of houses who would scruple to ask for fabulous rents from the helpless tenants the moment the Rent Acts ceased to operate. The houseowners would think themselves justified by the action of the Government that was blind to the evils of Capitalism and Landlordism, and unconsciously encouraged the houseowners of Bombay in their nefarious occupation of increasing the sorrows and miseries of the proletariate who groan under an accumulation of hardships which have become well nigh intolerable.

The tragedy underlying the lives of thousands of poor people in Bombay, under modern conditions, is simply inconceivable. How men, women and children are huddled in a small room 10 x 10, how they suffer all sorts of inconceivable hardships for want of sufficient elbow-room, how they struggle and fight against each other for an inch of space how they inhale air vitiated by the breath of a large number of living beings crowded in a room without any ventilation worth the name, can be more easily imagined than described.

When the Rent Acts will cease to operate in a few months, its inevitable consequence would be to dishouse thousands of the citizens of Bombay who would be literally turned out in the streets, for it would be next to impossible for them to pay the rents demanded of them for residential and non-residential premises by their greedy landlords who would be sure to avail themselves of the golden opportunity to enhance the rents threefold, if not four-fold. The only persons who would be benefited by the repeal of the Acts would be the millionaire class whose hands are itching to indulge once more in the delectable game of house speculation. The millionaire speculator wants the restraints of law to be removed so that with his colossal wealth he may again try his luck in house speculation, ruining tenants, dislocating trade and industry and indirectly causing strikes and riots.

If the Rent Acts are abolished, thousands of poor shop-keepers and men of limited means engaged in trade and commerce will have to close their business and starve, a large number of private schools will have to be closed for want of premises that could be occupied by them at anything like the rents they could afford to pay. In short, there will be widespread ruin and discontent amongst business men of all sorts. The poor and lower middle classes would be the greatest sufferers. The gaunt spectre of unemployment and reduced wages is staring them in the face and the evil is further aggravated by the famine prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life prevailing in the city. Moreover retrenchment is the order of the day every where. Not only is the Government trying to practise economy in every department but even private offices and firms have been using the pruning knife so mercilessly that salaries have been reduced all round and surplus hands dispensed with. The mill industry also is not in a prosperous condition. Besides the general trade depression is worse than at any other time in the history of this city. In the midst of such gloomy circumstances the spectre of prospective enhancement of rents has a staggering effect on the minds of the occupiers of both residential and non-residential premises.

Concluding, the memorial states:—"So far as the city is concerned the crying needs of the hour are:—(1) The extension of the operation of the Rent Acts by at least 5 years: (2) The building of new houses instead of the destruction of old ones under the Development Scheme; (3) The electrification of Railways.

Economic & Financial Review.

THREE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held one of its periodic important interviews with the Finance Member. Though the "conversation across the table" will not have led a long way towards the solution of some of outstanding problems of Finance and Currency. It may be said that as a result of the recent interview the atmosphere has been clarified to some extent. It appeared to an outsider as if the relations between the Chamber and the Finance Department were somewhat strained after the formers' strong and successful agitation with regard to the Alliance Bank affairs and the rather unfortunate concluding portion of the Finance Member's speech at the Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in Bombay. The recent complications again with regard to the appointment of Taxation Committee did not apparently please the Indian Chamber. It is due to Sir Basil Blackett to say that he very gracefully applied a soothing ointment to the sored and injured parts of the Chamber. He displayed a frankness and unbureaucratic candour which disarmed criticism. He, in the first place, assured the Indian Merchants' Chamber that he did not mean to refer at all to the Indian Merchants' Chamber or to any other body by his speech at the Associated Chambers of Commerce with regard to politics and business. He explained that what he had in view was the habit which existed on both sides of forgetting the real questions as to what the Indian interests are and looking to how far Government can be damaged by attacking them or how far Government can damage other people by attacking them. This was a graceful apology, if apology it be called, and a similar graceful expression was also forthcoming later on with regard to the Taxation Committee to which I shall refer in a subsequent paragraph. Though, as mentioned before, the main questions have not been any nearer the solution because of the recent interview the full, frank and clear statement of the Finance Member allowed the issues to be cleared to a very large extent and to be placed in such a manner as not to lead to any muddling or befogging. The three main problems touched by the Chamber are: Exchange, money stringency and the Taxation Committee.

EXCHANGE.

The Chamber has stuck valiantly to its guns and again pleaded for the restoration of the ratio of the Rupee to 7.53 grains of gold which prevailed before the amendment of the Paper Currency Act was effected in 1920. Sir Basil Blackett agreed that the 2s. ratio was fictitious and that the ideal of the Government no less than of the Chamber was to reach a parity of 1s. 4d. gold. But the agreement ends here; for, while the Chamber would like to have the ratio changed immediately to prevent the 2s. ratio making mischief, the Government would postpone consideration for some time in view of "the present state of the world, the present state of prices throughout the world, the present uncertainty as to prices in terms of gold and the present uncertainty as to the relations between the price of one commodity and another." It is better, in the opinion of the Government, to adopt a waiting policy in the interests of India, while the Chamber thinks quite the opposite. Sir Basil puts forward the large amount of gold accumulations in the United States as one of the reasons against the acceptance of the suggestion of the Chamber. What is meant is that the accumulations of gold may lead to higher prices in the United States which may, in their turn, lead to a depreciation of the Dollar in terms of Sterling. It is hoped by some people in the United Kingdom that such a rise in prices in the United States may bring about the parity of the Dollar with the Sterling without any necessity on the part of Great Britain for deflation. It must be remembered again that all this talk of abnormal accumulations of gold in the United States is somewhat misleading. Critics proceed on the assumption that gold which is accumulated there and which is always supplemented is too much for the requirements of the United States. It must be remembered, however, that the annual normal addition to the United States Currency is no less than two hundred million dollars, that is, an average annual normal increase of about 4 per cent. Gold which is added to the stocks every year will not thus be deleterious if the addition is not more than this normal one. Instead of the prices showing any upward tendency, there has been a sharp fall in the American prices level since November last. The figure for 1st June is not yet to hand but it will illustrate the position sufficiently to note that between 1st December 1922 and May last the net decline has been 7 per cent. Sir Basil does put in so many words the inference which he had in his mind, viz., that with the rise in American prices and with the depreciation of Dollars in terms of Sterling, there would be a reflection on Indian prices which might show a tendency to rise. The inference, however, seems to be a far-fetched one specially in view of the fact that the American prices themselves do not show any tendency to rise. The American consideration, then, does not affect us; nor should the European situation. It may get solved very soon or it would take some time to do it. What we are concerned with is that there is no necessity for any undue prolongation of the unstable condition of our Exchange as a response to European conditions. Sir Basil contended that they had it in their power to increase the Exchange to 1s. 6d. Sterling, i.e., 1s. 4d. gold, even during the last winter if they had but stopped from issuing emergency currency, which again was asked for by the Indian Chamber. This is just the point. The Chamber wants to prevent these manipulations of the Exchange by taking away from the Government all temptation of having as their ideal the mythical and the confessedly fictitious ratio of 2 shillings.

MONEY STRINGENCY.

The Committee paid a well-deserved compliment to Sir Basil Blackett for his bold step of issuing emergency currency to the extent of Rs. 24 crores, the absence of which would have brought about a veritable catastrophe in financial world. Even the emergency currency, however, does not serve its purpose well, for the bank rate went up 9 per cent. and stayed there for a long time. The Committee made two suggestions in this connection, viz., (1) that emergency currency should be so much percentage, say ten per cent, of the total issue, and (2) that the management of the Paper Issue should be handed over to the Imperial Bank. The Finance Member sympathised with both these suggestions but, here again, he felt it was rather premature to adopt the latter course immediately. One can understand that it is only those on whom responsibility is placed who can realise and appreciate the difficulties in the way of the fulfilment of any progressive programme and yet it is to be feared that the Finance Department is rather too cautious and conservative when it refuses to act both with regard to Exchange and money stringency, preferring to adopt the Asquithian policy of 'wait and see."

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The Finance Member said he wanted to act at once in the matter of evolving a perfect, scientific and economically correct system of taxation. He observed that we were getting less revenue at present at more cost to the taxpayer and at less advantage to the economic interests of India than could be done. This would be possible, he added, if we had a more scientific system and it was for the purpose of introducing a more scientific system that we were conducting our enquiry into taxation. There is nothing however, in all this which conflicts with the Chamber's contention that a purely economic enquiry into the condition of the people and the taxable capacity should have preceded the work entrusted to the Taxation Committee. Sir Basil says he is anxious to get to work and appears to believe that the Economic Committee aimed at by the Indian Chamber may be more or less a theoretical committee. Every one is anxious to get to work, but getting to work over the Taxation Committee and making an attempt at evolving a perfect system of taxation will be found to be ploughing the sand for cotton unless it is ascertained what is the annual average income per head of the population. No matter how perfectly evolved and scientific taxation may be, it will not serve any useful purpose if the people themselves are in an extremely poverty-stricken condition, a nation with a large percentage of its people living practically on one meal a day and with only a small loin-cloth as their clothing does not much appreciate scientific systems. What they want is information regarding the national economic condition and then only consideration as to where particular burdens should be placed and from whose shoulders particular burdens should be relieved, Sir Basil said and said very truly, that the taxable capacity of the people would increase if more were spent on what may be called nation building departments and less on the military. He hastened to explain that he was putting this case hypothetically. Any how even this hypothetic contention of his may well be utilised by him at the time of the next budget to get the Military to reduce their heavy demands and to vote more for the nation building departments. With regard to the personnel of the Taxation Committee, which has been condemned from more quarters than one, Sir Basil made his second graceful apology the first being with regard to his reference to politics and business in his speech at the Associated Chambers of Commerce. He said "I have not been altogether fortunate about the selection of the personnel. Things have happened which ought not to have happened.' If it is now admitted that things have happened which ought not to have happened it lies with such a powerful Government as the Government of India to see that the personnel of the Taxation Committee is supplemented by additional talents to make its findings more acceptable to the people at large.

(Continued from column 6.)

night temperature was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are highly clouded over north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in north Gujarat and east Kathiawar; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.47" of rain, Saugor 0.60" Akola 0.27" Amraoti 1.23", Nagpur 0.93", Chanda 0.83" and Raipur 0.35". Skies are in general heavily clouded and at Chanda the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the east of the division and the minimum at Jubbulpore only.

The Konkan—Bombay has had 0.44" of rain and Ratnagiri 0.11". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.6 deg. (normal) and the lowest 80.3 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Balgaum reports 2.54" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Nizamabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the south Punjab, and local in Mysore and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 0.90", Calicut 0.36", Cochin 0.66", Trivandrum 0.72" Masulipatam 0.98", Madras 1.14", Coimbatore 0.50" and Bangalore 0.36".

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 14th July, 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula but remains generally active elsewhere. Temperature is now considerably below normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Orissa, the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, east Rajputana and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point five inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu, Akyab two; Moulmein three; Rangoon one; Bassein, Lashio one and a half; Sibsagar one; Tezpur, Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar three, Satkhira, Chittagong, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Darjiling one and a half; Noakhali four; Hazaribagh; Purnea, Naya-Dumka one; Gaya two; Gorakhpur, Lucknow four; Benares one and a half; Bahraich, Dehra Dun three, Montgomery one; Nowgong one and a half; Panchmarhi three; Mercara one and a half.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 15.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.600 in.
Temperature of Air	82.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 "
Dew Point	77.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	86% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 "
Minimum " "	80.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	232 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.47 inches.
Total fall during month	13.51 "
Do. do. year	20.97 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July	0.11 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	July	h m	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft. in
Tu	15	9 36	28 2	15	2 56	15 7
		21 21	26 11		15 40	19 4
W	16	10 29	29 2	16	3 46	14 10
		22 18	27 5		16 40	18 6
Th.	17	11 16	29 11	17	4 34	14 4
		23 11	27 9		17 30	17 10
F.	18	12 0	30 3	18	5 22	14 3
		0 0	27 11			
Sat	19	12 43	30 3	19	6 7	14 6
		0 0	0 0		19 26	17 2
Sun	20	1 35	27 3	20	7 33	16 2
		14 3	29 0		20 25	17 5
M.	21	2 20	26 7	21	8 14	17 5
		14 41	28 0		21 15	17 10

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The monsoon is weakening again in the Punjab but has extended in South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Mysore and local in North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Punjab, Bombay Deccan and South East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Margui and Kyaupyu three inches; Moulmein five; Tavoy and Akyab one and a half; Bassein two; Toungoo one; Dibrugarh, Silsagar, Silchar, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Nokhali and Khulna one and a half; Darjeeling three; Daltonganj one and a half; Purnea and Patna three; Benares and Jhansi two; Cawnpore, Bareilly and Roorkee one; Mussooree three; Khushab one; Multan a half; Sutna two; Amraoti, Nagpur, Pendra and Mangalore one; Belgaum three; Mercara five; Madras and Masulipatam one.

Forecast.—Decrease in West United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 15th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 15th July 1923	June 1st to 15th July 1922
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 44	21 08	36 38	37 34
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..			35 61	33 63
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 16	22 69	38 91	35 22
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 16	25 01	31 08	37 26

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	0 47	1.70	1.45	—0.69
Rawalpindi		0		
Lahore		2 02	4.31	—2.29
Hissar	0.17	2.75	3.38	—0.63
Ambala	0.07	4.17	7.54	—3.37
Delhi	0.20	3.04	7.25	—3.31
United Provinces—				
Agra		4.19	7.03	—2.84
Mainpuri	0.29	6.01	6.26	—0.25
Jhansi	2.32	8.55	10.24	—1.69
Cawnpore	1.00	10.42	7.26	+3.16
Allahabad	0.67	4.68	10.03	—5.38
Sind—				
Jacobabad			0.59	—0.59
Karachi			2.29	—2.29
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		0.52	5.73	—5.21
Jaipur		5.52	6.33	—0.81
Kotah		7.86	8.69	—0.83
Mount Abu		7.03	14.25	—7.22
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		0.07	4.57	—4.50
Dwarka		0.02	6.04	—6.02
Veraval		5.33	6.88	—1.55
Rajkot		9.04	9.73	—0.69
Bhavnagar Para ..		3.86	7.18	—3.32
Gujrat—				
Surat		18.64	16.60	+2.04
Ahmedabad		3.02	9.49	—6.47
Deesa		2.09	6.07	—3.98
Central India West— ..				
Neemuch		3.28	8.18	—4.90
Indore		6.75	10.46	—3.71
Central Provinces— ..				
Jubbulpore	0.47	15.25	15.42	—0.17
Saugar	0.60	4.75	12.99	—8.24
Hoshangabad ..		6.11	12.75	—6.64
Khandwa		3.77	9.44	—5.67
Akola	0 27	4.80	9.70	—4.90
Amraoti	1.23	7.57	11.03	—3.46
Nagpur	0 93	10.76	15.86	—5.10
Chanda	0.88	11.36	15.31	—3.95
Raipur	0.35	8.04	15.21	—7.17
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.44	21.08	32.26	—1126
Ratnagiri	0.11	66.25	45.86	+039
Mormugao	0.03	64.76	45.83	+1893
Karwar				
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		4.11	6.68	—2.57
Ahmednagar ..		4.86	6.67	—1.81
Poona	0.01	3.61	8.00	—4.39
Sholapur		2.99	6.77	—3.78
Bijapur		0.67	4.41	—3.74
Belgaum	2.54	25.35	15.35	+9 99
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.03	6.78	8.08	—1.30
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	0.05	3.56	10.61	—6.45
Hyderabad		6.85	7.46	—0.61
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.90	74.99	56.97	+1802
Calicut	0.36	57.68	49.28

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FASCIST METHODS.

MATTEOTTI CRIME.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" writes:—

A heavy censorship has shut down upon all news from Italy. But it is clear from what manages to pass the censor that a tense situation is developing as the result of the kidnapping of Signor Matteotti, the Secretary of the Italian Unitary Socialist Party.

Whether Signor Matteotti is alive or dead one does not know for certain. But though the police deny that this body—as the "Tribune" reported—has been found, it seems only too probable that he has been brutally murdered by Fascisti.

All that seems to be known, even now, of the kidnapping is that on Tuesday afternoon Signor Matteotti left his house for the Chamber, and that soon afterwards a taxi, from which came desperate cries for help, was seen dashing through a nearby street. It stopped. Three men, evidently waiting, jumped in. The taxi dashed on.

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

The taxi has been identified, the taxi-driver is in custody. Three men have been arrested in three different towns. But all deny any connection with the crime. The police say that they are still following clues. But in the past cases to Fascist outrages have, if found, been quietly dropped. Fascist murderers are beyond the law in Italy.

But public opinion this time has been thoroughly aroused. In Naples flags are being flown half-mast. And the Government has been driven to take action. Signor Mussolini has repudiated the crime. Two of his subordinates, who have been openly named as accomplices, have resigned. "in order to defend themselves."

The house of one of them—Signor Rossi, chief of the Fascist Press Bureau—is guarded by police. The Rome Fascisti have been mobilised.

Most startling move of all has been the arrest of Signor Filipoli, editor of the newspaper, "Corriere d'Italia." A warrant was issued for him. He fled, but was taken by the police off a train. Other members of the staff are suspected.

The "Corriere d'Italia" is closely connected with the great Banca Commerciale d'Italia, and rumour has quickly linked the name of that great bank with the crime. But this may be merely an astute move by Signor Mussolini. For between him and the "Commerciale" there has recently developed a bitter though hidden struggle for power.

PREMIER'S ANXIETY.

The Premier is evidently desperately anxious to dissociate himself from the whole business.

It is indeed embarrassing that, at a moment when he is working hard to persuade Europe that his is a constitutional Government, at a moment when his diplomacy is striving for a close understanding with the Labour Government of Great Britain, the real nature of Fascismo should be once again dramatically revealed to the world.

For the fate of Signor Matteotti is no chance crime of irresponsibles. It is typical of Fascismo—which came to power by assassination and arson and which maintains itself by the same means.

Signor Matteotti himself had long known that his life was in danger. Two years ago he was kidnapped by Fascisti, taken to a lonely spot, knocked on the head, and left for dead.

Only a few weeks ago he came over to London—"underground," without a passport—to consult with the Labour Party and with the Bureau of the Labour and Socialist International.

"What will happen when you get back?" I asked him.

"MY LIFE IN DANGER."

"I don't know," he answered quietly. "It doesn't make much difference. My life is always in danger. That is what I want you to understand."

And, forgetting himself, he turned again to tell me of the brutal day-by-day tyrannies of Fascismo in the Italian countryside.

He went back. And in his place in the Chamber he denounced the acts of violence and of terrorism which gave the Fascist their "constitutional" victory at the recent elections. To do that in Italy to-day needs almost reckless bravery.

Let it be clear—since the favourite Fascist apology for violence is that they are the gallant defenders of Italy against Communist barbarism—that Matteotti is (one still hopes that there is no need to write "was") as far removed from Communism as a man may be. Secretary of the Right Wing Socialist group, he detests the Communists and declares that there can be no co-operation with them; a man above all devoted to constitutionalism, defending Parliamentary institution against attack whether from the left or from the right; an inflexible opponent of Mussolinism, and a courageous teller of the truth, and therefore marked down by Fascismo for "punishment."

IF HE WERE SINCERE.

His visit to England and his bold speech in the Chamber were unpardonable crimes in the eyes of the Fascist junta. And for those whom Fascismo condemns there is neither justice nor mercy.

The Italian Government, for decency's sake, repudiates the crime. But it cannot clear itself of its connection with and its dependence upon the criminals.

If Signor Mussolini were sincere in his expressions of indignaton, if he were honest in his repudiation of terrorism, there would be one method by which he could convince the world of his honesty and his sincerity.

That would be, not merely to apprehend and punished the authors of one crime which, by reason of the distinction of its victim, has obtained world-wide publicity; but also to break up, disarm and suppress the Fascist murder gangs and the whole apparatus of Fascist terrorism.

But that he dare not do, for it is upon them that, in the last resort, his own power rests.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

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AHMEDABAD AND AFTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The re-appearance of Mahatma Gandhi on the political horizon has electrified the country again. It has given us fresh courage and enthusiasm for prosecuting the National Work vigorously.

In conformity with the All-India Congress Committee resolutions passed at Ahmedabad our respected leader, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has already tendered the resignations of his executive offices on all representative Congress Organisations. The resignations of other leaders and workers will follow in its wake, as is but natural. The resolutions call for such resignations and it is only the proper demonstration of our loyalty to the Congress that we should confirm them.

This unexpected trend of events presents a unique opportunity for the youthful workers. This is an opportunity for which they need not be blamed if they had till now looked to eagerly. They must now come forward and demonstrate their fitness to utilise this opportunity to the fullest extent. They will have now to man the the executive offices that will be vacated owing to the resignations of their present incumbents in accordance with the said resolutions The difficulties in our way will, indeed, be tremendous as this is the first occasion of the type. But we need not be deterred by them.

I have had a heart to heart talk with both Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi, the foremost of our provincial leaders. Both of them are only too glad to actively help us in our undertaking. They have promised, though they themselves remain outside the executive bodies, to help us in vigorously executing the Congress work in the province and we can rely upon our trusted leaders and rest content that they will pilot us safely out of our difficulties.

This is indeed a golden opportunity that has arrived unasked. It is now for the youths of Karnatak to take full advantage of it and demonstrate to the world that Indian youths are capable of running National political organisations. With the backing of their leaders and with their blessings our undertaking is sure to prove a pleasureable, though testing, excitement and a most-needed incentive for work of a permanent utility in the cause of Indian Freedom.

In spite of the various opinions entertained and expressed regarding the Ahmedabad resolutions, their far-reaching effect will, indeed, be wonderful. Strict confirmation to the spirit of these resolutions will, undoubtedly, give us sincere men devoted to the speedy progress of the Congress work in the future. I expect that Mahants or the Ramdasi type or Missionaries on the European pattern who will devote their whole time and energy to the work of freeing their Motherland will emerge and attain prominence amongst Congress workers.

I appeal to the youths of Karnatak to come forth in their large numbers and fully utilise this opportunity. In doing this they will have to: (1) occupy with the confidence of faith, the executive offices in the various representative Congress organisations all over the Province; and (2) work out the Constructive Programme vigorously. Let us not fail an easy prey to palpable weakness. If we work with the faith of our convictions, I am sure that we will demonstrate to the country our fitness for successfully carrying out this undertaking. It is quality that counts and not quantity.

With God before us and Mahatmaji to lead us and Messrs. Gangadharrao and Shrinivasrao to guide us I have every confidence that we will come out of this undertaking—though stupendous it looks at the first sight—with fine colours; and demonstrate to the whole of India that Karnatak is wide awake and not slumbering.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. HARDIKER.

Hubli, July 12.

MR. COLVIN COOLIDGE,

POSITION OF U. S. PRESIDENT.

Mr. Colvin Coolidge, President of the United States, has again been nominated Republican candidate at the next election. Nothing in the world of politics could have been more certain. Nevertheless his position is a complete anomaly.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe points out in the "Daily News," that Mr. Coolidge cannot be called the Republican leader since the party does not follow him. Every American President comes, sooner or later, into conflict with Congress. Mr. Coolidge, in the ten months of his rule, has been in an almost continuous fight with both Houses, and has found himself time and again in violent disagreement with one or other section of the Senators of his own party. On the League of Nations he stands where Harding stood, and the party platform for the present campaign re-asserts the Harding negative. But on the question of America's entry into the World Court at the Hague, the President has not only defied the Senate; he has written the affirmative plank to which the Cleveland Convention, with evident reluctance, has committed the Republican Party.

THE CONFLICT.

On other, and equally important issues, the conflict between President and Congress has been of the severest. Mr. Coolidge identified himself with the tax-reduction scheme devised by Mr. Mellon, his Secretary of the Treasury. Congress rejected it and passed the opposition Bill, which the President had to accept. He declared himself against the Soldiers' Bonus, which millions of good Americans regard as an iniquity. Congress carried it over the Presidential veto. He supported Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, in protesting against the total exclusion of Japanese under the new Immigration Bill. Congress over-rode him, and he felt himself compelled to sign the measure.

It would not be easy to match this record of a year in the history of the Presidency, and yet it leaves Mr. Coolidge in the position of party ascendency revealed in the proceedings at Cleveland where he was again nominated.

Any attempt to reach a full explanation of this phenomenon would carry us into the jungle of party politics, and that is not to be entered here. But there is no doubt whatever that the position of Mr. Coolidge to-day is mainly to be accounted for by the collapse of the Harding regime and the sensational scandals, that have been disclosed by the Senate investigations during the past six months.

Some time before Mr. Coolidge went to the White House premonitory rumblings of the storm were heard. Mr. Robert La Follette, unequalled watch-dog of the Senate, persuaded his colleagues to appoint a committee for the investigation of the navy oil leases—that is, the transfer of the natonal reserves of fuel oil, which, since the time of Roosevelt, had been secured by legislation under the control of the Navy Department.

The committee began to take evidence at the New Year, and in the course of a few days the disclosures were in spate. Day after day, until the Senate adjourned a week ago, the testimony was poured out—not from the Oil Leases inqury alone, but from other committees also, the most shocking being the one which displayed the astonishing career and enterprises of the Attorney-General.

The most startling personal fact brought out was the acceptance by Mr. A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, of a bribe of 100,000 dollars, tendered to him by Mr. Harry Sinclair, in consideration of the transfer to his company of the now celebrated reserve in Montana known as the Teapot Dome. Mr. Fall had left the Cabinet while Harding was still President. Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, against whom nothing more serious than neglect was proved, resigned at the beginning of the scandals.

TENACITY.

Not so, however, Mr. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, who succeeded in holding his place for many weeks in the face of an immense force of public opinion, the while his record was being unfolded by the Senate Committee through a stream of testimony from witnesses who comprised the queerest, the most disreputable company of men and women who can ever have been associated with a Government Department of Justice. Mr. Daugherty, protesting and threatening to the last, was dismissed by the President after long hesitation, but his departure did not avail to stop the work of the investigating committee, which went on until the adjournment of Congress.

The result, as regards the Republicans and their leaders, is twofold. The Old Guard has been overwhelmed, while President Coolidge is hailed as tohe party's one national asset. But what is all means to the American electrote no one can guess before the Presidential election of Nov. 4.

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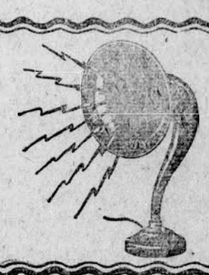

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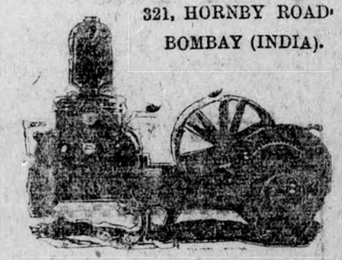

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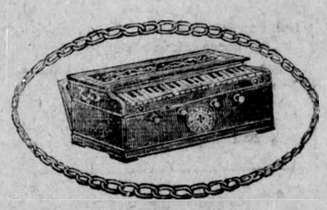

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